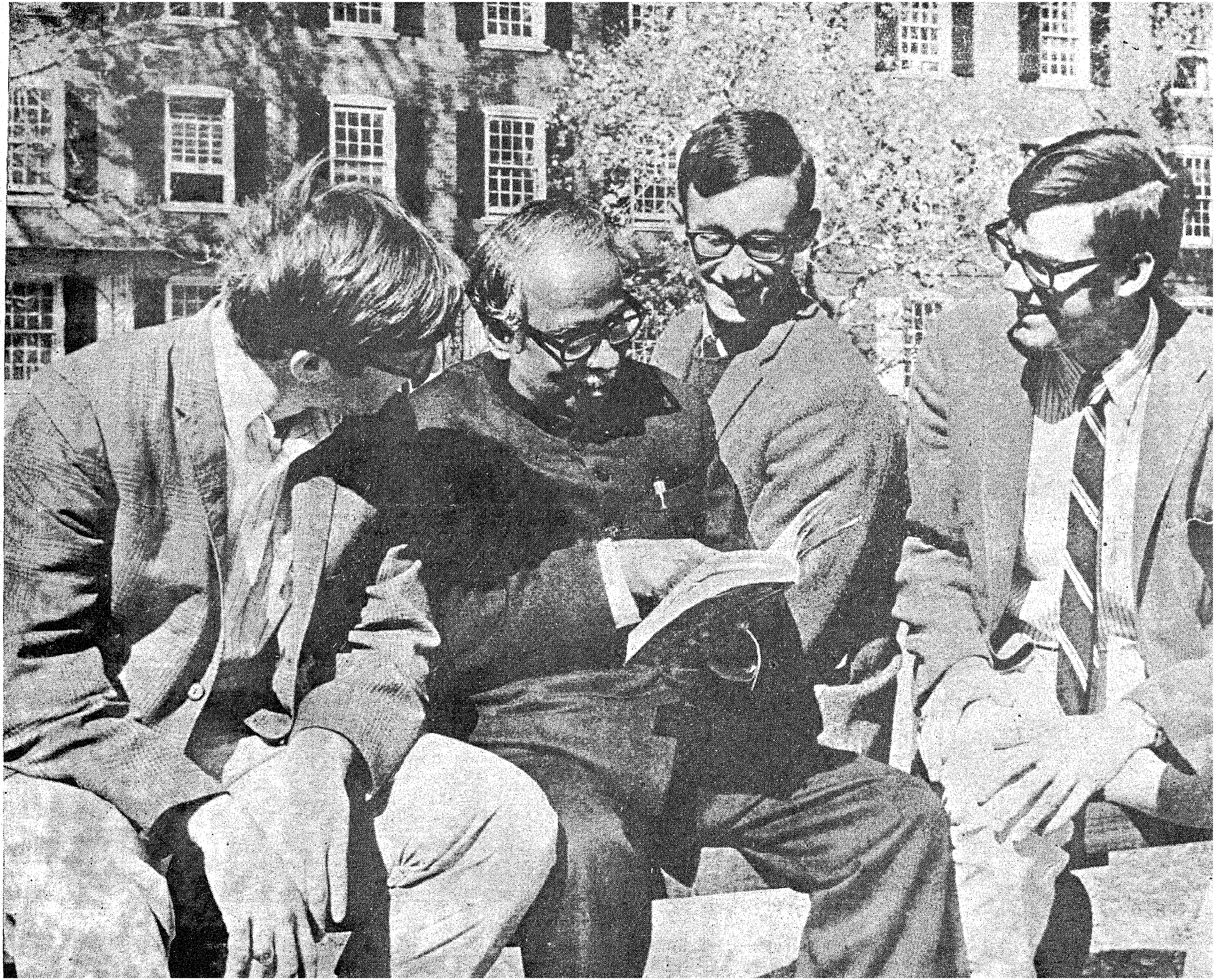
MADRAS INFORMATION



MAY 1968

YALE
a pictorial history by Reuben A. Holden
Secretary of the University

6 - JUN 1968
MADRAS

MADRAS INFORMATION

Vol. XXII MAY 1968 No. 5

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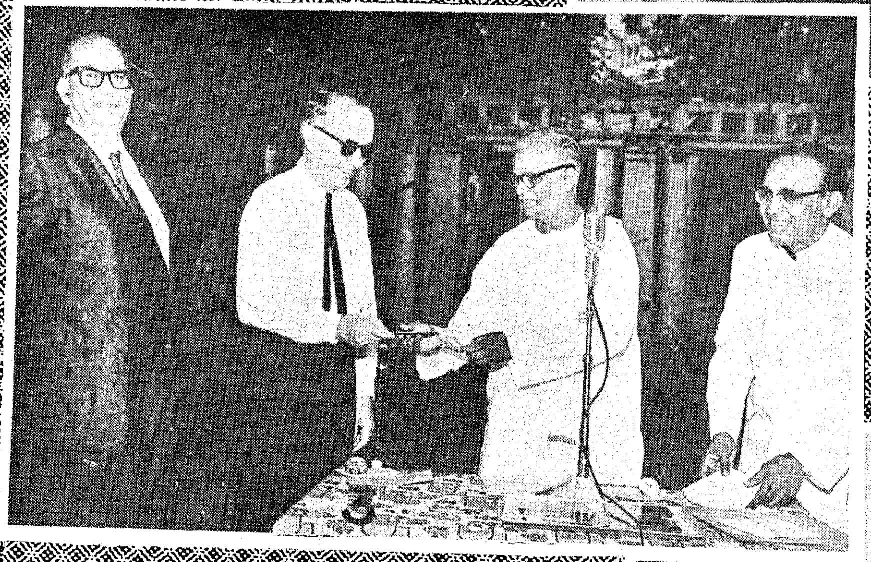
THIS MONTH'S COVER

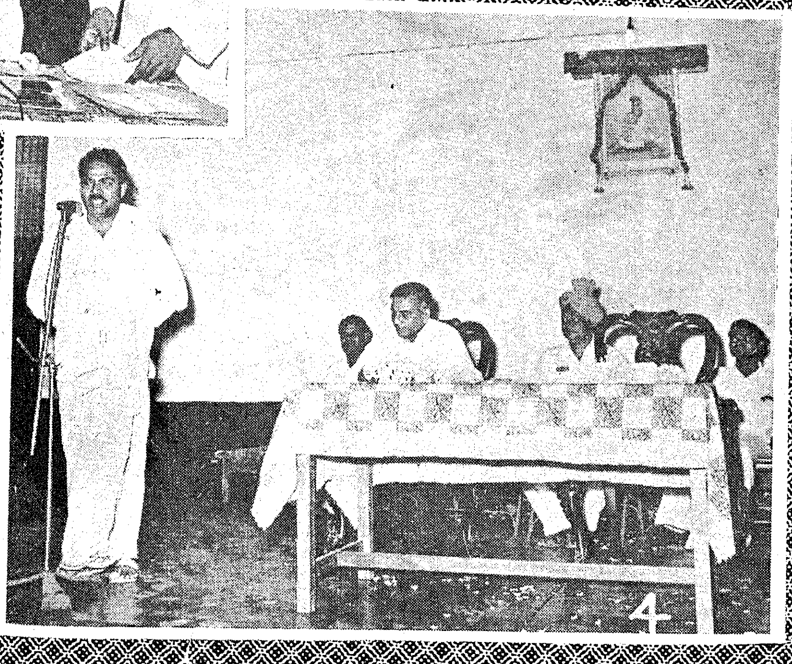
Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Tamilnad, during his recent tour abroad has also stayed at the Yale University, New Haven, U.S.A., for a week as a Chubb Fellow. He is seen teaching "Thirukkural" to the students of the University.

PRICE 20 *Paise.*

1. Thiru V. V. Giri, Vice-President of India, who was on a 10-day visit to Madras, left for Nellore by train on 4th April 1968. He is seen conversing with Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries and Thiru A. Govindasamy, Minister for Agriculture, before his departure from Central Station.

2. To discuss the location of Rocket Testing Station a meeting was held at Secretariat on 10th April 1968. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, presided. Thiru A. Govindasamy, Minister for Agriculture, was also present.





3. Thiru A. Govindasamy, Minister for Agriculture, inaugurated the sale of Picture Post Cards on Wild Life in Madras State on 13th April 1968 at Rajaji Hall courtyard, Madras. Picture shows the Minister handing over the cards to Mr. Albert B. Franklin, Consul-General of U.S.A. in Madras to mark the sale.

4. Thiru M. Muthuswamy, Minister for Local Administration, inaugurated the "Patti Manram" of the Tamilnad Secretariat Association on 16th April 1968.

ANNA'S VISIT ABROAD ADDS LUSTRE AND GLORY TO INDIA

"One of the few charismatic leaders in post-Nehru India, noted for his skill in developing public support for his policies."—A press release issued by the Yale University which has invited Thiru Annadurai, Chief Minister of Tamilnad as a Chubb Fellow—a scheme under which distinguished politicians and leaders spend four or five days on the campus of the University, live with the students, attend classes, and be available for informal discussions and for answering questions, described him.

It is indeed a rare previlege for Tamilnad that our Chief Minister should have been invited by the United States and be thus honoured. It is only with much reluctance that he had undertaken this tour because he had to be away from Tamilnad for about a month. Throughout the Tour wherever he went he was accorded a warm reception. So also Thiru Annadurai won the appreciation of all for his political wisdom and statesmanship which he exhibited throughout his tour.

With Pope

Rightly he had the blessings of Pope Paul before undertaking this Tour. He arrived Rome on April 16 enroute the United States. He had the private audience with the Pope on April 17. The Pope said he felt honoured by the visit of the Chief Minister of a State of about 40 million people with a relatively *numerous Christian Community*, who lived in excellent terms of friendship and understanding with their Hindu fellow citizens. The Chief Minister said, the Government and the People of India appreciated the tireless efforts of the Pope for social and international peace and he wished him full success in these efforts. The Pope said he appreciated the pacific efforts of the authorities in India to improve the social and economic condition of the masses.

Before concluding the audience the Chief Minister offered to the Pope a copy of the souvenir of the last World Tamil Conference held in Madras. When the Pope was told that one of 10 statues unveiled in Madras on that occasion was that of a Catholic missionary Fr. Constantine Beschi, he was extremely pleased. At the end of the audience the Pope asked Fr. D'Souza who acted as interpreter during the audience, once again to express to the Chief Minister his high esteem and the great satisfaction he experienced in this visit and on the request of the Chief Minister, the Pope imparted special blessings with great willingness and affection for the State, its Government and its people and also for all the people of India.

In Paris, the Chief Minister visited the State-owned Renault automobile plant at Flins, a western suburb of Paris, on April 18, and was highly impressed by the smart cars turned out by the factory. On April 19, he visited the World-famous Art Gallery in the lovely Palace, which was specially opened for him by the French Government, and also the famous Versailles Palace and Gardens. He also visited the UNESCO Headquarters where he had discussions with Mr. Maheu and the Deputy Director-General, Dr. Adiseshiah about the organisation's activities in the fields of education, science and culture.

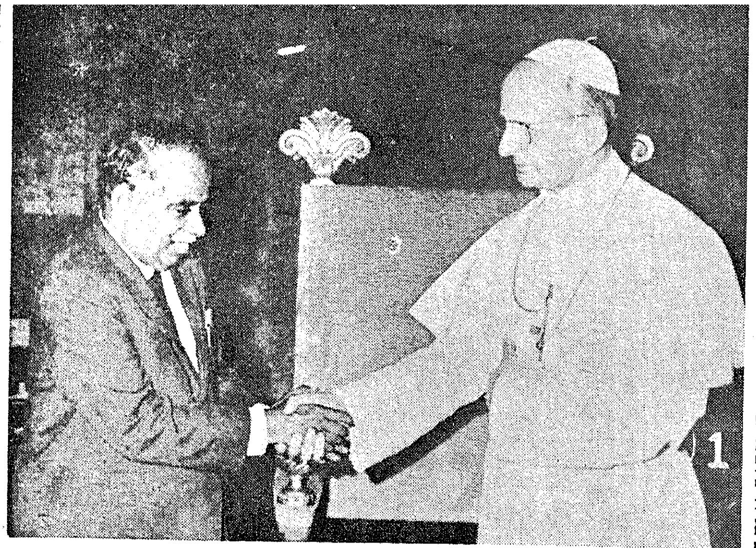
At New York

He arrived New York on 19th. An unusual Spring sunshine and colourful confetti thrown by enthusiastic admirers greeted the Chief Minister of Tamilnad on his arrival at New York to begin a three-week American visit. Ambassador G. Parthasarathy, India's U.N. delegation Chief, received Thiru Annadurai at the Kennedy International Airport. A spokesman of the group who were assembled there to receive the Chief Minister called the greeting "a Madras Welcome". "Anna is a magic word", said a South Indian there "I believe it", replied his American friend.

Thiru Annadurai, who is the first non-Congress Chief Minister to visit the United States had quite a crowded programme on the first day itself, despite the fact that he had a long flight from Paris. He spent some time at the air port with the South Indian community. Next he attended a reception arranged at the United Nations by the Under Secretary Thiru C. V. Narasimhan. This was attended by the Secretary-General U Thant, other senior officials and Indian members of the U.N. Secretariat. This was followed by an even larger reception given by Thiru G. Parthasarathi at the Indian mission which was attended by foreign and Indian diplomats. In the evening he called on U Thant.

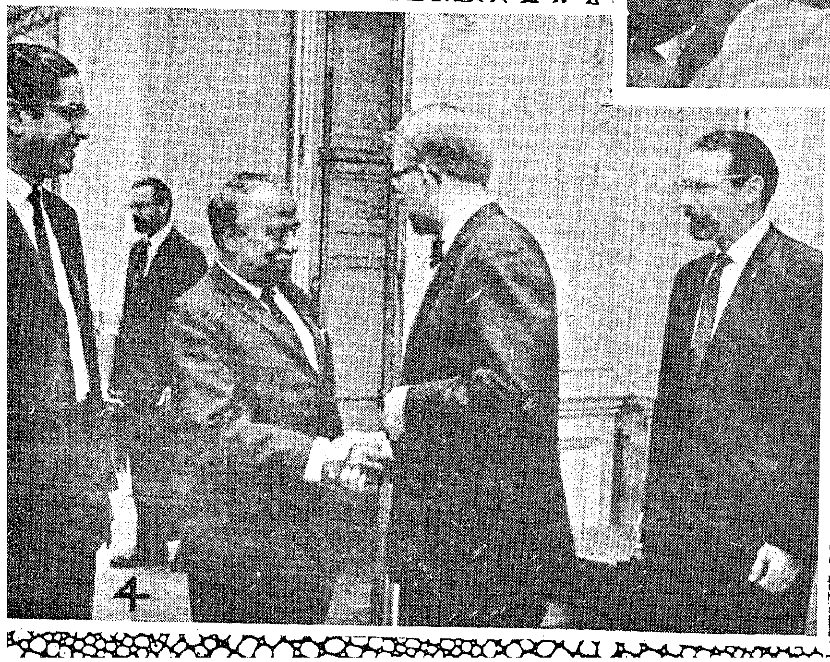
Speaking at the reception given by Thiru Parthasarathi, Thiru Annadurai said that the language issue was the biggest controversy in India to-day.

Anna's Visit Abroad



1. Private aucience with the Pope.

2. At the UNESCO Headquarters, Paris.



3. Chief Minister Thiru C. N. Annadurai, engaged in a spirited discussion with Indian students and officials at a United Nations reception in New York City.

4. American and foreign officials at the United Nations greet Chief Minister Thiru C. N. Annadurai, who was introduced by Thiru G. Parthasarathy, Ambassador to the U.N.

1. A highlight of Chief Minister Thiru C N. Annadurai's visit to Washington was a visit to the Lincoln National Museum located in Ford's Theatre, which was recently reconstructed. The Chief Minister also visited other monuments in Washington in addition to meetings with officials.

Thiru Annadurai is seen beside a Lincoln face mask at the Museum.

2. Thiru Annadurai (centre) points out some interesting item in the Lincoln Memorabilia. The Chief Minister is flanked by the State Department Escort Officer H. E. Kirby (right) and Thiru K. Chockalingam, his secretary. A campaign poster used in Lincoln's election can be seen at right.

3. At Yale University—deeply engrossed in the pictorial history of Yale.

4. Radio interview at the Yale University

At New York, the Chief Minister went sight-seeing and talked with New Yorkers. On 20th April, he drove to the midtown shop of "Sona" (the golden one) where Indian handicrafts and handlooms are sold. The shop is operated by the Indian Government. He had a talk with Manhattan Burrough President Percy Sutton about Urban problems including housing, sanitation and job training for rural workers who pour into large cities without the skills they need for gainful employment in the City. He also visited upper New York City's Harlem on a walking tour. Then he toured the New York City's waterfront area and went to the sky-scrapper building, the Empire State from where he viewed the entire city; visited Rockfeller and Lincoln centres and the Statue of Liberty in the New York harbour.

At Niagara

On Sunday the 21st April 1968 he went to the Niagara Falls and viewed it from both American and the Canadian sides. Asked about his impressions of the Niagara falls in the Radio interview at the Yale University he said he liked very much the view of the Niagara Falls from the Canadian side. Thiru Annadurai spent the Sunday night as a guest at the dairy farm of Mr. and Mrs. John Briscoe at Lakeville, Connecticut. The farm is called "Silent Meadow".

Next morning he left for Yale University at New Haven. He was the first Indian to be a Chubb Fellow of Yale University and guest of the Timothy Dwight College, one of Yale's 12 undergraduate residential colleges. At Yale University he was asked a wide range of questions at the Press Conference. He answered those concerning India's domestic issues with frankness, but declined to enter into Foreign Policy controvercies arguing that this was a subject concerned to Central Government. However, he said his party generally supported the Central Government's policy.

At Yale University

An instance of the adroit way he dealt with troublesome question was when a correspondent asked whether because of India's conflict with China, India was leaning towards the West. He replied: "It will be more true to say that because we are against China some of the Western Countries are leaning towards us".

On the Indira Government's performance, Thiru Annadurai said it should be realised that previously India was under one party rule. Thirumathi Gandhi came to power with many States having non-Congress Governments, with the Fourth Plan not launched, and industrial recession because of droughts, "Taking all this into account, she is carrying on ably and well". The only issue on which he felt she need not have taken a "hasty decision" was on the language issue.

The Chief Minister got prominent press play in major New Haven newspapers. The morning New Haven *Journal-Courier* gave front-page, four column treatment to the minister's Monday (the 22nd April) afternoon press conference at Yale University, and also carried in front-page a photo.

The *Journal-Courier* captioned its news article, "Latest Chubb Fellow— Indian Leader Cites Country's Peace Role." It quoted Thiru Annadurai as saying India cannot play a major role in world affairs in the near future except that of "Messenger of Peace."

On 25th April the Chief Minister screened the Film of the World Tamil Conference held in Madras at the Yale University. Mrs. Burgin, wife of the Master of the Timothy Dwight College said it was particularly impressive because it gave the American audience an "unusual insight into the Tamil culture".

The meeting with students majoring in international affairs and political science was held in the suite of Associate Chubb Fellow Leonard Barkin, who is Thiru Annadurai's general guide and escort during Chubb Fellowship week. The students' questions indicated a keen awareness of Indian Problems and aspirations. Some of the questions were sharp and knowledgeable and they brought smiles of appreciation to Thiru Annadurai's face. Below is given a paraphrase of how he answered some of them:

How he answered

On the language problem—

Thiru Annadurai's D.M.K. Party would like a "moratorium" on the language problem for some 25 years to give the country a chance to solve other pressing problems. Thiru Annadurai thinks English and not Hindi should be the link language in India.

On the role of the Congress Party in India—

Thiru Annadurai sees no successor to the Indian Congress party on the national level in the foreseable future. No other party would have such cohesive strength on the national level. He foresees the possibility of state parties forming a federation at some time in the future for political purposes, but he does not see any one particular state party as having sufficient strength to become the nucleus of an all-India party.

What is the difference between India's Communist Parties of the Left and the Right—the pro-Soviet and the pro-Chinese parties:

Thiru Annadurai drew laughter with his remarks that he has "unravelled many mysteries" but this one is beyond him.

On the idea of a "partyless" form of Government in India as suggested by some Indians:

This could lead to the "partyless" concept existing in some communist countries today. Thiru Annadurai sees this as a threat to India's democracy. His concept of State parties is that politicians elected on certain platforms by their State voters should not chuck the

platform and go to the national parliament as "party-less" politicians. This would be a betrayal of constituents' trust, Thiru Annadurai said.

Students of Timothy Dwight College featured their distinguished guest in the April 22 Edition of their college news bulletin "The Town crier."

The issue on Thiru Annadurai hailed him as "one of post-Nehruvian India's few charismatic leaders" who "has provided responsible leadership and sound administration to Madras' 35 million people".

Thiru Annadurai left Yale University on 26th April and arrived Washington. After a two day visit at Washington, he flew to Puerto Rico. While at Washington his sight seeing tour included stops at the tomb of the Unknown Soldiers and the John F. Kennedy gravesite, both in Arlington National Cemetery in nearby Virginia, and the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials.

During his motor ride around the city, Thiru Annadurai saw most of the major public buildings, including the Washington monument, the U.S. Capitol, the Library of Congress, the Pentagon, and the Departments of State, Commerce and Agriculture.

At Washington

Thiru Annadurai appeared to be moved by his visits to both the Lincoln and Kennedy shrines. He studied intently the heroic sculptured statue of Lincoln and carefully read parts of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address and his second inaugural address, both of which are inscribed on the shrine's marble walls. He also visited the White House. Before leaving Washington the Chief Minister speaking about his impressions of America said there was a great deal in American experience which India could learn from and adopt after suitable modifications for its own benefits. He presented a Sandalwood box to a State Department representative as a gift of the People of Tamilnad to the American people.

At Puerto Rico he visited Sugar Industry. Then at Kansas the Chief Minister advised Indian Students in America that one of their big jobs in the United States, apart from learning and preparing themselves for service, was to give a true "character image" of India. This image, he said, must be a true one which reflected to Americans India's successes and its failures, its hopes and its disappointments, its ancient culture and its strivings to bring a better life to the people of India.

On Wednesday, May 1, 1968, the Chief Minister arrived at Los Angeles, where he visited among other things the Disneyland. And he also visited San Fransisco and Honolulu. At Honolulu in the tradition of the "aloha spirit", symbolizing affection and kindness, he was received with huge leis—flamboyantly coloured flowers strung together into long garlands. His Chief engagement at Honolulu, capital of the Hawaiian Islands, was at the East-West Centre where he met scholars and students from various nations. The East-West Centre is a kind of world University, a spot of common ground on which the best minds of the Asian and Pacific countries meet those of the United States.

At the conclusion of his three weeks American Tour Thiru C. N. Annadurai arrived Tokyo on 5th May for a five day official visit to Japan. On May 7th, he met the Japanese Foreign Minister Mr. Miki and had talks with him. During the course of his talk he said in a jocular vein "We have our own human volcanoes, but we have got acclimatised to them as you have to yours. We have lived with them and we will overcome them". Addressing the Members of the Indian Embassy Staff on the same day, he said India had depended to much on foreign aid and what was needed was more co-operation and co-ordination. However he sounded an optimistic note and said "we are on the right path and we will reach our goal sooner than later". On May 9, he left Japan for Hong Kong on his way back to home.

On his arrival at Singapore on the night of May 11th he told reporters that while in Japan he found Japanese Officials interested in setting up a steel plant in Salem in Madras State and developing the fishing industry in the State.

During his earlier stop over at Hong Kong Thiru Annadurai told an Indian Community that "Until the last elections the people of India were afraid that a one party monopoly was holding up the progress in the country. The recent elections he said "have led the people know there can be true democracy in India."

His impressions

After twenty-seven days of tour abroad Thiru C. N. Annadurai returned to Madras on 12th May. The next day at a Press Conference, he said that one Indian merchant in Hong Kong remarked to him, if the Government of India adopted a policy calculated to encourage the flow of the foreign exchange resources plentifully available with Indian business men in several countries, into India, its foreign exchange problems would vanish. "The U. S. and Japan, the Chief Minister said had achieved amazing prosperity. What was more, the prosperity was wide spread and people in all walks of life had a share in it. Japan's Progress impressed me most than that of U. S. A. because Japan has achieved the progress through hard work", he said. In a radio interview broadcast over the All-India Radio, Madras, on May 14, the Chief Minister said that those who frequently visit India accepted the fact that India is progressing. Others comparing India with their own country feel that India is not progressing. To them he said, "I told India is a great country and therefore what ever progress is achieved it is being spread over the whole country. The progress of India therefore appears slow."

AN APPEAL TO THE CULTIVATORS

Dear Farmers of Thanjavur,

Since the paddy strain ADT 27 was released in May, 1965, the uncertainties of weather have tested its qualities to the utmost. Four hundred and forty-one progressive farmers of Thanjavur demonstrated in 5,000 acres its qualities not only to the other Districts of Madras State, but to the whole of India. In 1965 Mettur Dam was opened on 12th June and raising of and the planting of ADT 27 in 5,000 acres was done under normal seasonal conditions. But when the crop was at the stage of vigorous growth, the flow in the channels went down due to the failure of mansoon, and the crop faced severe drought conditions. Certain farmers in Nagapattinam division had to expose the crops to such drought conditions for a period of over one month at a stretch. In spite of this, these 5,000 acres of ADT 27 gave an average yield of 3,857 lb. per acre against the average yield of other varieties of 2,301 lb. per acre. This gave the Government and farmers of Thanjavur the courage to launch an area saturation programme covering 2 lakhs of Kuruvai lands with ADT 27 in the succeeding year. At this stage, when everything was ready, nature failed us again. It was only on 21st July 1966 that the Dam was opened, thus taking away 40 precious days during which normal kuruvai operations would have been conducted. But your confidence in the performance of ADT 27 gave you the courage to take up the cultivation of ADT 27 at the same period when samba is normaly grown. As though this test were not enough it was put to severe strain again at the time of harvest by torrential rainfall of 28″ against a normal of 8″. This alone would have been enough to cause you heavy loss if instead of ADT 27 you had cultivated ADT 20 or ADT 3. ADT 20 and ADT 3 gave an average acre yield of only 1,200 lb. from 100,000 acres against 3,300 lb. for ADT 27 from 2 lakhs acres. Out of this experience was born your courage to accept the programme of Government in 1967 for mass conversion of single crop into double crop and you have nearly doubled the double crop area. This is an unprecedented achievement in agricultural history. Even last year, the south-west monsoon did not set in in time and Mettur Dam was opened only on the 3rd July. Local rainfall in Thanjavur in the Kuruvai season was less than normal. Yet undaunted, you achieved this tremendous feat. I am happy to state that the Government was able to meet the tremendous task of providing all the necessary inputs including credit in time and in sufficient quantities to support your efforts in creating history. Thus you have been progressively increasing production under the most adverse conditions. When you have succeeded in this great achievement under great stress and strain; I am sure that you will achieve greater things this year with the experience gained last season.

I make this appeal to you in the fervent hope that water will be released this year in time. In normal years Cauvery delta receives 6″ to 7″ of rain during the summer months. During the last three years, there was very little of summer showers. This year, I am happy to note that the rainfall in summer has exceeded the normal rainfall and it is therefore reasonable for us to expect a normal season to follow. It is also heartening to note that Mettur level has shown a rise. In the last ten days, the level has gone from 12′ to 25′. May I request you to remember the following points when you programme your cropping pattern for 1968-69 :—

1. Your normal practice of raising Kuruvai crop and preparing yourselves for the following Thaladi crop in traditional double cropping need not in any way be altered.

2. By 20th June, please complete your usual Kuruvai Nursery and avoid raising nursery of ADT 27 for Samba conversion area till then.

3. It is usual for you to raise nurseries for Samba from June 20th onwards, climaxing it during *Adipattam*. During this time, i.e., from 20th June to 7th August, please raise ADT 27 nurseries in place of normal long duration samba strains for planting first crop in the samba conversion area.

4. In case weather conditions let us down again and the dam cannot be opened before the end of June, it may not be possible for you to differentiate between the period for raising ADT 27 nurseries for the traditional Kuruvai area and for the first crop of the newly converted samba areas.

5. If such a contingency should arise, I appeal to you to convert as much of single crop area as possible into double crop and raise ADT 27 nurseries for the traditional Kuruvai areas as well as the Samba conversion areas. How this can be done is best judged by you. I firmly believe that you can manage it since you did it successfully last year.

Government are making arrangements to stock the necessary quantity of seeds of short and medium duration paddy strains for the second crop in the converted areas.

Government are with you in your efforts and your hopes for a normal season and a bumper harvest.

Let us march ahead together.

A. GOVINDASAMY,
Minister for Agriculture.

Problem of Effective enforcement of Prohibition

THIRU S. PARTHASARATHY AYYENGAR, I.P.,
Former Commissioner of Police, Madras.

During the International Tamil Conference held recently in this State, homage was paid to literateurs and servants by the installation of Statues. In this, the pride of place went to Saint Thiruvalluvar, whose sayings were often quoted by many of the speakers and three lakhs of rupees each were bestowed on the Universities of Madras, Annamalai and Madurai for research into his *magnum opus*, Thirukkural. This famous work itself was born in a blaze of glory in the midst of severe competition from contemporary writers. Then it fell into disuse and has again been resuscitated by the new interest evidenced by Tamilians in the preservation of their ancient heritage. Tradition says that Thiruvalluvar took his birth according to modern conceptions in a backward community almost akin to Harijans. But he stood foursquare against the consumption of intoxicating liquors and so should take his place as one of the earliest prohibitionists in this land of variegated cultures. The Temporance movements are all recent phenomena compared to the uncompromising view on prohibition expressed by this sage, two thousand years ago in Thirukkural. And it is no wonder that a people and a Government nurtured in this ancient wisdom should plumb for complete prohibition, whatever may be the wavering attitudes of States surrounding them.

Earliest Prohibitionist

The following are the nine gems relating to prohibition excerpted from Thirukkural :—

"People addicted to drink are not respected by others ; they also lose their honour."

"So do not drink liquor. Let people who do not want to be respected by good citizens, only consume liquor."

"A person intoxicated by drink is hated even by his own mother. How much more should people who desire discipline, despise him."

"Modesty, that inimitable girl, will not even care to glance at the place where people who commit the atrocious crime of drink congregate."

"Purchasing of forgetfulness by paying money is foolishness which cannot differentiate between good and bad."

"Therefore persons who are thus unconscious are like corpses. People who consume drink are only taking poison which makes them into corpses."

"People who drink inside their houses and became intoxicated with rolling eyes still become the objects of laughter and dishonour."

"The drink habit which makes the addict say 'I did this under the influence of liquor' should be eschewed. Secrets concealed within one's bosom will be revealed while drunk."

"Advancing arguments to reform an addict, who is in a hazy condition is like searching for a man drowning in deep waters with a burning torch. Will not an addict reform himself at least in his sanor moment by looking at another under the influence of liquor ?."

Tamilnad gave the lead

The All-India policy on Prohibition cannot be said to have been influenced by Thiruvalluvar but Rajaji, the prime protagonist of it and second only to Gandhiji should have imbibed those teachings unconsciously at a very early age. Among all the Congress Governments which found themselves at the head of States, i was left to Rajaji as the Chief Minister of Madras to place the Madras Prohibition Act in the Statute Book in the year 1937. The introduction of Prohibiton was a phased programme and Rajaji's native district of Salem has the honour of being selected first for the experiment. Other districts were added on to this list in subsequent years but with the outbreak of World War II and the resignation of Congress Ministries the provisions of the Prohibition Act suspended. But with the cessation of the war and the return of the Congress to power, the Act was renewed in the year 1946 and by the year 1948 all the districts had come under its purview.

Enforcement was in the hands of the Police in some districts and with the Excise Department in others. There was a large volume of opinion that the dual agency in enforcement was not conducive to the best results and that the Police should be in entire charge. There was also another suggestion that while the administration of the Act should be with the Police, there should be a separate Prohibition Branch in the Police Department itself for enforcement. Ultimately by the year 1955, Police came to be in entire charge of Prohibition enforcement and in this process absorbed many excise personnel in the Police Department. This cannot be said to be an unmixed good for the methods of the excise department, which by and large considered itself

as a fiscal agency to collect as much revenue as possible from liquor, slowly infiltrated into the ranks of the Police, whose main function was to preserve the health and well-being of the people by keeping them away from drink. So one result of this merger can be said to be the corruption of a fine force who were paid for keeping quiet and suppressing zealousness. Moreover the Police have their hands full particularly in recent times with Law and Order and Crime problems, for dealing with which they are primarily intended and the enforcement of a social legislation did not get top priority in their scheme.

Having noted the above it has to be categorically asserted that with rare exceptions, the Police in this State have taken to Prohibition enforcement in earnest and have given a good account of themselves. Actually the increasing trend in the reporting of cases during the last many years should be attributed to the detective abilities of the Police and not on account of any visible spread of the evil, though statistics can be made to highlight both points of view. In this process, the several lags in methods of enforcement and in presentation of the cases in courts have been discovered, which had sometimes led to amendments of the law or to the tightening up of the apparatus to plug loopholes. But some of the fundamental difficulties which are a drag on efficient enforcement continue to remain.

Fundamental difficulties

The first and foremost among these is the lack of enthusiasm among the public for locating offendors or assisting the enforcement staff. In the Gandhian era, a crusading spirit prevailed among the politically inclined to work up the constructive programme among which the introduction of Prohibition was an important one. During the course of the years this enthusiasm has given place to apathy as a result of expectations of benefits from the ruling party being belied by their current action. Precept and practice did not go hand in hand in many cases and the initial idealism was corroded and blackened by a taste of power. The erstwhile workers seemed to have lost also their interest on account of their proximity to the ruling junta for whom prohibition had a low priority now. Apart from these, any social legislation unless it has a vigorous hold on the people has a tendency to fade from public memory in a short time. The publicity was lacking. So while most of the people were on the side of prohibition because they did not drink, they failed to take a positive and determined stand against addicts, which would make the latter ashamed of themselves. In the higher societies, the possession of a permit to purchase liquor was looked upon as an achievement entitled to respect. Thus the enforcement agencies are left to themselves to work up the statute to the best of their abilities and capacities but when the law required witnesses or helpers none could be found among the population. In some villages, there was resistance and obstruction to the staff whose lives were at stake. So the important step to be taken for effective enforcement is to step up public interest, so that the vacuum may be filled.

The common intoxicating drinks consumed in this part of the country are—(1) toddy, (2) arrack, (3) foreign liquor and (4) potable alcohol. The drawing of toddy and the making of arrack are prohibited. The toddy is drawn from palms and the adding of chunam in the pot determines whether it is sweet juice or toddy. Sweet juice is used for the preparation of country jaggery and tappers are given permits for tapping the trees. But under the guise of tapping for sweet juice, it is possible to abuse the permits and supply toddy to the toddy-hungry populace. This contravention of law is prevalent in interior villages and while the destruction of palmyrah trees was once thought of as the best method to root out the drink evil, it is now considered that this is a wastage of national wealth since all the parts of the tree could be used to make utilitarian articles. Here, an attentive public and straight-forward village officer can only help in the eradication of the evil.

Illicit distillation

Illicit distillation of arrack is the most potent source of liquor and this is done in not easily accessible hillocks, open places where approach of persons could be visible for miles around; saucer-like depressions in the midst of forests or casuarina topes and islets in the midst of rivers. The ingredients used for preparing the base are jaggery, molasses, orange and banana peels, over-ripe fruits with a little bit of a fertiliser like ammonium sulphate thrown in for quick formentation. The formented liquor is allowed to stand in huge earthen vessels and burried in marshy places. During a raid in Madras city, such vessels were found buried in slum huts where people were living. In a place near Conjeevaram both sides of a rivulet were studded with huge vessels containing formented wash in a Harijan colony. The Harijans are victims of circumstances and in their low economic condition, any adventurer could purchase their services with little temptation. This formented wash is distilled and condensed in glass jars. Fractional distillation of the product in the jars produced stronger spirit. The Police find their wits matched in their fight with the illicit distillers and when the profits are 500 per cent the latter could afford to leave their apparatus and run away. In order to deal satisfactorily with illicit distillation, a separate staff with quick moving vehicles and with facilities to get information would be necessary. This is one among the several duties for the general Police. The special staff will have to be trained in sailing boats also in order to ward off unfortunate happenings like the death of one Sub-Inspector and some constables on the river Cauvery some years ago, while on a Prohibition raid. Actually the fishermen in this part of the country have given the go-bye

to their hereditary profession and taken to illicit distillation carving hallows in the rocks amidst the islets for storing fermented wash. The Police are helpless in such contingencies unless equipped for a chase on the river with a trained staff. Otherwise tragedy would follow and demoralisation would step in.

Foreign liquor can be legally obtained through permits or illegally secured from wet areas by smuggling. As far as Madras State is concerned the former French settlements of Pondicherry and Karaikal, and Bangalore in Mysore State have all provided head-aches to the enforcement staff.

The permit holders can be divided into three classes :

(1) Indian permit holders who obtain permits under a medical certificate ;

(2) Foreigners and persons from former Portuguese and French Settlements, who are considered as foreigners for the issue of permits ; and

(3) Military personnel.

The permits are liable to abuse but when we consider that there may be less than five thousand permits for the whole state, i.e., for a population of about 36 million people, the leakage from this source may not be great. But even this can be plugged by a stiffer Medical test for the applicants by a medical Board and constant liability to be checked. Some of the Clubs catering to tourists and to a mixed clientele of foreigners and Indians are also suspect in this matter.

Potable alcohol

The fourth category of potable alcohol comes under many guises. There are spirituous medicinal preparations, toilet lotions, culinary essences and even ordinary power alcohol. The difficulty to assess the medicinal value of any alcoholic Ayurvedic preparation as opposed to its deleterious effects is great and when there are innumerable Ayurvedic preparations of a kindred nature, the loophole to escape the Prohibition law is wide indeed. A judgment of the Supreme Court in what is known as the Balsara case is against total banning of such articles for sale. In such cases methods will have to be evolved to see that these articles go into the hands of the right persons only. Sometimes doctors become easy prey to the importunities of patients and prescribe alcoholic medicines or wine which probably may have no relation to the treatment of the apparent disease.

This brings us to the consumption of methyl alcohol after making it potable by the addition of sugar and like juice, in spite of the caution that it is a poison and should not be drunk. The recent tragedy of more than 100 persons dying in the City and in Chingleput district by drinking varnish or methyl alcohol caused a furore among the public and the incident was used by some as an argument for the scrapping of Prohibition. This is to say the least to be considered as juvenile in the make-up of such detraction. If persons will have recourse to poison even after telling them so, they should bear the consequences of the act even though they may come from the slums. These are instances of inefficient checking of disposal of spirits intended for industrial purposes. They have to be tightened.

The Magistrates have generally taken a lenient vie of Prohibition offence and though provisions were made for enhanced punishment and compulsory confinement to jail, there have been no proper appreciation of the need for such punishments. Moreover in the assessment of evidence a welter of laws arising out of *obiter dicta* of High Courts have clouded the real issues and even weakened the hands of those who are inclined to deal severely with offenders. The judiciary while holding the scales even has to read into the objectives of the Act and then deal with the offenders. Fines of even hundred rupee are flea-bites to the prohibition offenders.

Weaning away the addict

The reason why a man goes public house is succinctly and clearly expressed in the book *The British Workers* by Fordyn and Zweig.

" First of all know that every one has to let himself go occasionally, unless he wants to end up in a lunatic asylum. If he is fed up with his job and his home life as well as so many are, and he has no choice but to carry on, what else can he do ? From time to time we have to unburden ourselves. It is best of course to find consolation in God but some men cannot. Some find it in love, some in sport, some in art. But for those who cannot do otherwise, a good booze in the pub is the last refuge. There they leave off their burdens and fears and disgust with life and with themselves. There they can let off steam ".

While we need not fully subscribe to the utility of the pub for the last purpose provisions of alternate recreation to villagers would certainly wean them away from surreptitious drinking. Enforcement has to go hand-in-hand with rehabilitation and de-addiction. Then only can the drink evil be laid to rest to rise never more. May we hope for the dawn of this era in spite of the cloudy indecisions in policy of several State Governments visible on the horizon.

The ex-Chief Minister of Madras Thiru M. Bhaktavatsalam has been responsible for holding aloft the torch of prohibition alight for many years in this State. His policy has paid dividends in the matter of general improvement in the economic well being of the people and in lessening acts of rowdyism and domestic quarrels. The present Chief Minister of Madras, though not wedded to the ideology of the National Congress, has followed Thiruvalluvar in his policies and stood like a rock against the buffeting waves of assault against Prohibition. It is for this Conference to give an All India lead in this matter in order to strengthen the hands of the administration in Madras State.

Resolutions of the Prohibition Conference

The Fourth All India Prohibition Conference palces on record its warm appreciation of the establishment of the National Committee for the Gandhi Centenary on an official level to celebrate the 100th birthday of the Father of the Nation, with the President of India, Vice-President of India, and the Prime Minister of India, as its President, Vice-President and Chairman, respectively, and has every confidence that it will organise the celebrations in a truly befitting manner throughout the country.

The Conference desires to draw the National Committee's attention to the fact that Prohibition held a high place of priority in the constructive programme of Mahatma Gandhi and requests the National Committee for the Gandhi Centenary to recognise that no celebration can be considered to be suitable tribute to his revered memory without the enforcement of Prohibition all over the country. The Conference therefore, fervently hopes that Prohibition should be accorded the greatest importance during the celebrations as it will be quite ridiculous to celebrate the centenary on the one side and to open the flood gates of liquor throughout the country on the other hand.

The Conference, therefore, requests that the National Committee for the Gandhi Centenary to use its good offices (a) to give all possible encouragements to the States where Prohibition is already in operation, (b) to prevail upon the Union and the other State Governments all over the country to adopt necessary measures to implement the Directive Principle of State Policy as early as possible but not later than 2nd of October 1969.

* * *

The Fourth All India Prohibition Conference wholeheartedly supports the peaceful resistance movement launched by the Rajasthan Nashabandi Samiti to help introduction of total Prohibition by the 2nd October 1969. The Chief Minister of Rajasthan, when approached by a special deputation of the All India Prohibition Council last year, gave the assurance that they are in favour of complete prohibition and will take certain measures in near future. It is a matter for gratification that, true to his promise, the Rajasthan Government has enforced total prohibition in three districts and partial prohibition in two districts bordering on Gujarat State, and they were to announce the phased programme of total prohibition at the time of Budget Session which it is regretted they did not, resulting in creating doubts and discontentment amongst the minds of the people of Rajasthan.

The Conference feels that Rajasthan Government is already committed to the enforcement of complete prohibition and it will be but meet and proper for it to declare its avowed policy without further delay.

This Conference is confident that this step will be conducive to the moral and material reconstruction of the State, an early announcement of the State policy in this regard will set at rest any misgivings in the minds of the masses of the State, guarantee their future prosperity and also vindicate the stand taken up by the Rajasthan Nashabandi Samiti.

* * *

The Fourth All India Prohibition Conference records its deep sense of sorrow and disappointment at the utter disregard shown by the Central as well as other State Governments of the repeated demand of the people for the introduction of total Prohibition in the country.

The Conference is of the view that by their failure to implement the Directive Principle of the State Policy, of the Constitution these States have shown scant regard for (a) the country's Constitution (b) the United voice of the masses and (c) the teachings of the Father of the Nation. Thus these Governments in their pursuit after the tainted money of excise revenue, have cast to the winds all considerations for the material and moral reconstruction of the people, have become a party in encouraging crimes, diseases, poverty and misery of family life leading to ethical de-generation of their people.

This Conference is further of the view that by opening the flood gates of liquor in the country at a time when the Gandhi Centenary is approaching, these States are playing with the lives of the teaming millions on the one hand and at the same time making a mockery of the Centenary itself.

This Conference therefore, considers this as a challenge to all wishers of the nation and calls upon all voteries of Prohibition and Social workers from all fields to join in this common cause of intensifying their campaign against liquor trade and their anti-prohibition lobbies by preparing themselves to undergo greater sufferings fully keeping in view the principles of non-violence and truth as to bring home to the Governments and the interested parties in the liquor trade the advantages and blessings of prohibition and undertake such measures as to bring about the introduction of complete prohibition throughout the country. For the implementation of the objects of this resolution Central and Statewise special committees be appointed to chalk out a dynamic programme.

METEOROLOGY AND AGRICULTURE

The theme of this year's celebrations of World Meteorological Day was 'Meteorology and Agriculture'. This was chosen because of the continuing and urgent need for increasing world food production and to stress the important role of weather in relation to agriculture.

To focus attention on the role the Indian Meteorological Department plays in the field of agriculture in the country the celebrations were held at Poona where the agricultural Meteorological Division is located.

From the planning of land use to the transportation of foodgrains, almost every aspect of agriculture, calls for meteorological know-how.

An expert knowledge of the past, present and future weather, is essential in solving various problems such as choice of crops, animals or husbandry methods for effecting agricultural development, for determining favourable time to sow, gather crops and make hay, controlling such crop hazards as potato blight, for locust control, etc.

Drought studies

The Agricultural Meteorology Division in the India Meteorological Department was set up in 1932 and is now doing systematic work in agricultural meteorology.

Recently, a detailed study of drought incidence in the country has been taken up. Investigations are in progress for evolving techniques to forecast the onset of drought conditions, etc.

Human endeavour may not be able to ward off the vagaries of nature like drought. But, their consequences can be minimised by proper planning. Areas more prone to drought, intensity and probabilities of drought occurrence, their effect on crop yield and other such essential details could be collected by this study.

The Co-ordinated Crop Weather Scheme started functioning in the Division from 1945. It involves recording of crop and weather observations at a net work of selected experimental farms in India. It ensures recording on one standard plan all biological and environmental factors. The data collected over a period provides a basis for working out reliable crop-weather relationships.

Schemes for three major crops, paddy, wheat and jowar, have been sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Sugarcane and cotton crops are also being covered under the Scheme from 1946 and 1947 respectively. Fifty-five crop-weather observatories are co-operating in the scheme now.

Weather service to farmers

Since the crop weather observatories are few in number, another set of 90 agro-meteorological observatories have also been recording meteorological observations of importance to agriculture.

The weather service to farmer was launched in 1945 to warn the farmers of adverse weather conditions. Special farmers' weather bulletins prepared by the five main Regional Forecasting Offices of the Meteorological Department at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Nagpur are supplied to All India Radio for broadcasting. The bulletin now goes in 22 languages from 54 stations of All India Radio.

A scheme of phenological observations on selected trees is in operation from 1952. Under the scheme the dates of such events as leafing, flowering, fruiting and leaf fall of trees, migration of birds, appearance of insects which recur every year, etc., are recorded. They provide some indication of the nature of coming season. At present observations are being made on Mango, neem, tamarind and babul trees in about 300 stations all over the country.

The thirty-five year old Agrimet division at Poona through its 140 Agrimet observatories, including 54 crop weather stations, has carried out useful studies and collected data on pests and diseases of five crops namely, paddy, jowar, sugarcane and cotton. Under a new scheme relating to the collection and supply of meteorological data for agricultural development, data from a large network of Agrimet stations will be supplied to agricultural research centres in different states.

With its observatory in the agricultural college at Poona, the division serves as a unit for specialised agricultural meteorological research studies in the country. An all-India co-ordinated crop weather scheme is in operation since 1945.

The Agrimet Division keeps a vigilant watch on the progress of weather by preparing and upto-date maintaining of charts showing week by week progress of important weather elements like rainfall, temperature and humidity in different meteorological sub-divisions of the country. These charts help an objective assessment of crop prospects of the States and of the country as a whole.

The Agrimet division

The Agrimet Division also prepares districtwise and cropwise crop-weather calenders showing the dates of commencement and duration of various phases of crop growth, normal weather requirements and critical weather conditions needing a warning during each phase. These calenders are being revised by taking into account the characteristics of the high yielding, quick growing and hybrid varieties of crops.

A number of instruments to study the weather and its relationship with agriculture have also been developed at the Division.

Information on the average pattern of climate in different parts of the country constituting agriculturally homogenous units is very essential for working out the most efficient cropping pattern, developing water resources, deciding optimum irrigation, breeding of plants which can thrive best in the climatic conditions prevailing and working out the best agronomic practi For this, preparation of an agroclimatic atlas of Indi giving the information on the agro-meteorologica factors over the entire country, in the form of maps, graphs and tables has been taken up.

The World Meteorological Day this year has also been the occasion for the silver jubilee celebrations of the meteorological training division at Poona. Since its beginning, training in meteorology has been given to about 4000 meteorological personnel. These included trainees from Afghanistan, the Philippines, Burma, Laos, Peru, Indonesia, Thailand, Cambodia, Mauritius and Yugoslavia.

Training in Meteorology

In addition to this organisation the Radio Meteorological Training Division at Delhi is imparting training in modern sophisticated electronic equipment used in meteorological observatories. Training is also being given in the installation, maintenance and servicing of the other important equipment.

Specialised training in seismology is given at Delhi and Shillong. The Kodaikanal Observatory conducts research training in astrophysics.

World Meteorological Day was celebrated on March 23 to mark the signing of the 1960 convention of the World Meteorological Organisation, one of the specialised agencies of the United Nations.

India as a member of the organisation had participated in the celebrations to focus attention on the role of its national meteorological services and the work of the W.M.O. as an agency for co-ordinating the meteorological services throughout the world.

The celebrations was inaugurated at Poona by the Deputy Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation, Tirumathi Jananara Jaipal Singh. The Minister of State for Food and Agriculture, Thiru A. P. Shinde and Thiru V. P. Naik, Chief Minister, Maharashtra, participated in the celebrations which included a special exhibition highlighting the various activities of the Indian Meteorological Department.

We are at the cross roads of history and we are facing great historical problems on which depends our future. So, whether we are big men or small, we have to undertake the work of big men because only big people—big in mind, big in vision, big in determination—can face big problems.

—*Nehru*

நவீன செங்கல் தொழிற்சாலை

மாண்புமிகு திரு. இரா. நெடுஞ்செழியன்
கல்வி, தொழில் அமைச்சர்.

தொன்மைச் சிறப்பும், பெரும் புகழும் வாய்ந்த திருமழிசைப் பகுதியில் செங்கல் உற்பத்தித் தொழிற்சாலையைத் துவக்கப்படுவது எல்லோராலும் மகிழ்ச்சியோடு வரவேற்கத் தக்கதாகும்.

முதலமைச்சர் அறிஞர் அண்ணா அவர்களால் திறந்து வைக்கப்படவிருந்தது. அண்ணா அவர்களுக்கு விழாவில் கலந்து கொள்ள பேரவா இருந்தும் எதிர்பாராத விளைவுகளின் காரணமாக, பல்வேறு பிரச்சினைகளில் ஈடுபட வேண்டிய அவசிய மேற்பட்டதன் காரணமாக அவரின் சார்பில் உங்களின் ஆதரவோடு அந்தப் பணியை ஆற்ற அண்ணா அவர்கள் என்னை அனுப்பி வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

“தம்பியுடையான் படைக்கு அஞ்சான்”, என்பதற்கொப்ப அண்ணன் செய்ய வேண்டிய பணியை என்னிடம் விட்டு நான் ஆற்றுமாறு பணித்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

யூகோஸ்லாவியா நாட்டின் ஒத்துழைப்போடு இங்கே இந்தத் தொழிற்சாலையை அமைக்க திட்டமிட்டு செயல்படுத்தப்படுகிறது.

மண்ணை செம்பொன்னாக மாற்றும் பணி

மண்ணைப் பொன்னாக்குவது என்பது போல் இங்கே மண்ணை செங்கற்களாக மாற்றி அதை செம்பொன்னாக்கும் பணியில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறோம். 75 லட்சம் ரூபாய் செலவில் இந்தத் தொழிற்சாலை உருவாக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இங்கே உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படும் செங்கற்கள் மற்றதைவிட அழுத்தமுள்ளதாகவும்—உறுதியும், அழகும்—அருமையுள்ளதாகவும், ஒரே சீரான வடிவமுள்ளதாகவும், ஏற்றத்தாழ்வற்றதாகவும், நெருக்கமுள்ளதாகவும், வளைவு நெளிவற்றதாகவும், சிமெண்ட் தடவி புற அழகை உண்டாக்க வேண்டிய அவசியமில்லாத வகையிலும் உருவாக்கப்படுகிறது.

இதில் துளைபோட்ட செங்கற்களும்—துளை போடாதவைகளும் குறைந்த விலையுள்ளவைகளாக உற்பத்தி செய்வதில் அதிக முயற்சி எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

நாளொன்றுக்கு 66 ஆயிரம் செங்கற்களை உற்பத்தி செய்யத்தக்க விதத்தில் பொறிகள் அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. தொழிலாளர்களின் ஒத்துழைப்பும் அதிகாரிகளின் கவனிப்பும் பொது மக்களின் ஆர்வமும் கிடைக்குமானால் 80 ஆயிரம் செங்கற்களை உற்பத்தியாக்கும் அளவுக்கு எட்டிப்பிடிக்கலாம் என்ற உறுதி இருக்கிறது.

ஒரு சதுர சென்டிமீட்டர் பரப்பளவுள்ள செங்கல் சாதாரணமாக 140 கிலோ அழுத்த சக்தியுள்ளதாகத் தான் இருக்கும். ஆனால் இங்கே உற்பத்தியாகக் கூடியவை 193 கிலோ அழுத்த சக்தியுள்ளதாக இருக்கும். மற்றவற்றைவிட அழகாகவும், அழுத்தமாகவும் இருக்கும்.

சென்னைக்கு அருகே

சென்னைக்கு அருகேயே இந்தத் தொழிற்சாலை அமைந்திருப்பதும் தொழிற்சாலைக்குப் பக்கத்திலேயே தேவையான களிமண் கிடைப்பதும் செங்கல் உற்பத்திக்கு கிடைத்துள்ள அரிய வாய்ப்பாகும். சில இடங்களில் தொழிற்சாலை அமைந்தால் போக்குவரத்து இடர்பாடு ஏற்படும். அப்படிப்பட்ட நிலை இதற்கில்லை.

இங்கே செங்கற்களால் ஆன வீடுகள் குறைவாகவும் குடிசை வீடுகளே அதிகமாகவும் இருந்தாலும் மக்களின் வாழ்க்கைத்தரம் உயர்ந்து அவர்களுக்கு வசதி ஏற்பட ஒவ்வொருவரும் செங்கற்களால் ஆன வீடுகளைக் கட்டிக்கொள்ள இப்படிப்பட்ட தொழிலகங்கள் இன்றியமையாதனவாகும்.

பொதுத் துறையினராலும் தனியாரின் முயற்சியாலும் தொழிற்சாலைகளைக் கட்டுவதற்காக முயற்சிகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்படும்போது கட்டிடங்கள் வளருகின்ற நேரத்தில் நம்முடைய நாட்டைப் பொறுத்த அளவில் பரப்பளவில் முடியாமல் போகும் நேரத்தில் நாம் வானத்தை நோக்கித்தான் மாடிகளை உயர்த்தி எழுப்ப வேண்டிய நிலை எதிர்காலத்தில் வரும்.

பொறிகள், இயந்திர சாதனங்கள் அமைத்து இந்தத் தொழிற்சாலையை ஆரம்பிக்க 40 லட்சம் ரூபாய் அளவுக்குத் திட்டமிடப்பட்டு ரூபாய் மதிப்புக் குறைப்பின் காரணமாகவும், பிற காரணங்களினாலும் 70 லட்சம் ரூபாய்க்கு உயர்ந்து விட்டது.

இப்படிப்பட்ட தொழிற்சாலைகள் ஏராளமாக உருவாக வேண்டிய நிலை இருக்கிறது. நம்முடைய தேவைகளை நிறைவேற்றக்கூடிய வகையில் இது போன்ற தொழிற்சாலைகள் பயன்படும்.

மண்ணை அறுத்து அதைச் சுட்டு தேவையை நிறைவு செய்து கொள்ளுமளவுக்கு நாகரீகம் மேம்பாடடைந்தது. முதலாவதாக உண்ண உணவு பெற வேளாண்மைத் தொழிலை மேற்கொண்ட மனிதன் மானத்தைக் காப்பாற்றிக்கொள்ளும் விதத்தில் உடை தயாரித்துக் கொள்ள நெசவுத் தொழிலை மேற்கொண்டான். அதற்கும் அடுத்து இருக்க இடம் தேவை என்ற அடிப்படையில் வீடு கட்டினான். இப்படி மனிதன் நாகரிக வளர்ச்சி பெற்றான்.

நாகரீக வளர்ச்சி

மொகஞ்சதாரோ–ஹரப்பா அகழ்வாராய்ச்சியின் மூலம் பண்டைய மக்கள் செங்கற்களின் முக்கியத்துவத்தை, இன்றியமையாத தன்மையை உணர்ந்திருந்ததை, அவற்றைப் பயன்படுத்தியதை நாம் அறிகிறோம். காவிரிப்பூம்பட்டினத்தில் கரிகாற் சோழன் ஆட்சிக் காலத்தில் பூம்புகார் துறைமுகம் கட்டப்பட்ட இடத்தில் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்ட செங்கற்கள் கண்டெடுக்கப்பட்டு இருக்கின்றன. அவற்றை உலகத் தமிழ் மாநாட்டுக் கருத்தரங்கையொட்டி நடந்த கண்காட்சியில் கூட கண்டோம்.

இங்கே—இப்போது 9 அங்குல நீளமும் நாலரை அங்குல அகலமும் 3 அங்குல கனமும் உள்ள செங்கற்கள் தயாராகின்றன. ஆனால் பூம்புகார் அகழ்வாராய்ச்சியில் கிடைத்த செங்கற்கள் 24 அங்குல நீளமும் 18 அங்குல அகலமும் 6 அங்குல கனமும் உள்ளதாக இருந்தன.

செலவையும் குறைத்து உறுதியையும் மிகப்படுத்தி வகைகளையும் அதிகரித்து மற்ற நாடுகளைப் போல புதிது புதிதாகக் கண்டுபிடித்து உற்பத்தி செய்தால் ஏற்றமிகு நிலையை நாம் அடையலாம்.

எதிர் காலத்தில்

எதிர்காலத்தில் எழும்பவிருக்கும் கட்டிடங்கள் விரைவாக குறுகிய காலத்தில் கட்டி முடிக்கத்தக்க நிலை உருவாக இது போன்ற தொழிற்சாலைகளுக்கு அதிக அளவில் ஊக்கமும் ஒத்துழைப்பும் தரப்பட வேண்டும்.

உற்பத்தித் திறனைக் கற்றுத்தர யுகோ நாட்டிலிருந்து வந்துள்ள நிறுவனத்தினருக்கு எனது பாராட்டுதல்களைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

இந்தத் தொழிற்சாலைக்கு இங்கேயுள்ள கிண்டி–ஆவடி—அம்பத்தூர் தொழிற்சாலைகளில் உற்பத்தியாகும் பொருட்களையே பயன்படுத்துவது—ஒரு தொழிற்சாலையிலிருந்து மற்றொரு தொழிற்சாலைக்குப் பயன்படுத்திக் கொள்வது—அரசாங்கத்திற்கே பயன்படுத்திக் கொள்வது அரசாங்கத்தின் பணம் அரசாங்கத்திற்கே பயன்படும் வகையில் இருக்கிறது.

இங்கே ஏற்றி வைக்கப்படும் தீ பல நூற்றாண்டுக் காலத்திற்கு அணையாமல் இருக்க வேண்டுமென வாழ்த்தி தொழிற்சாலையைத் துவக்கி வைக்கிறேன்.

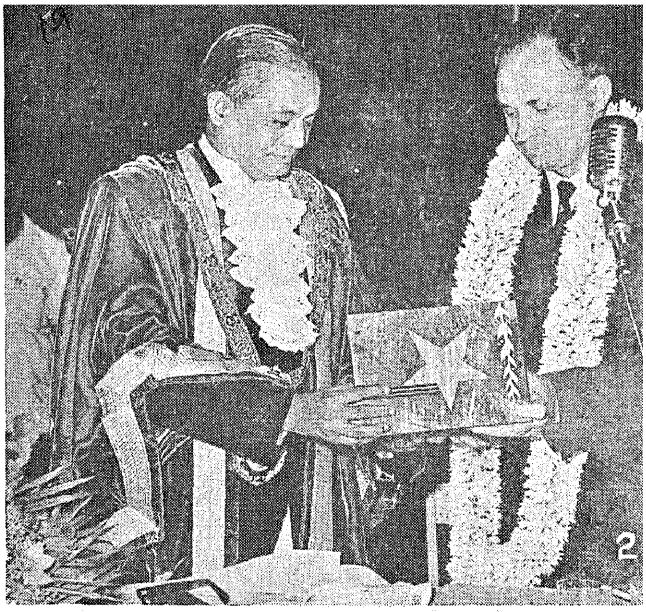
FAMILY PLANNING NEWS

To create mass awareness among the villagers on the Family Planning Programme and its methods a camp in Thandavarayapuram village, Salem district, was conducted by the District Family Planning and Malaria Officer, Salem. An Intensive publicity programme was arranged for two days on 20th and 21st February with the co-operation of the Field Publicity Officer and the Commissioner of Authur Panchayat Union.

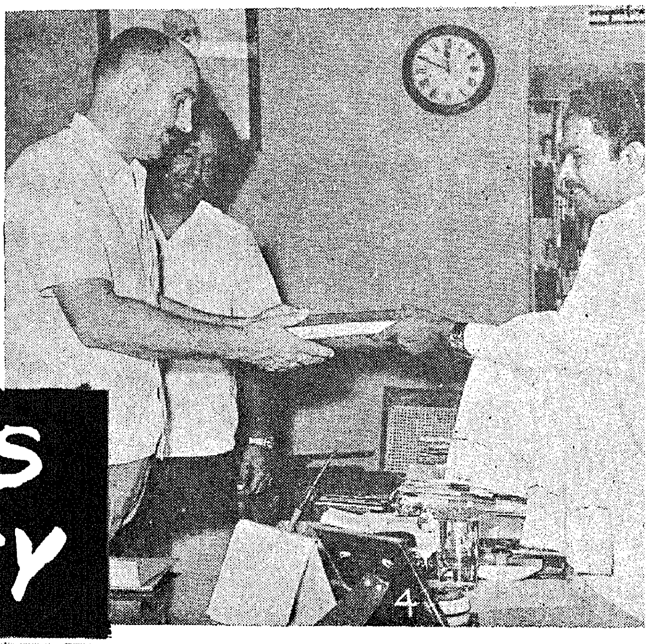
The population of the village is 2,800. There are 400 eligible couple of which 320 were contacted in person by door to door visiting. Most of the wives have one to three children. Twenty-one couples are already adopting Family Planning methods (15 Vasectomised and 6 IUCD).

Group discussions followed by a meeting. Filmshows were arranged in the evening. A local Muslim lady and the head master of the local school participated in the group discussions.

In the group discussion among women it is found that they prefer tubectomy or loop instead of getting their head working husbands vasectomised. A close follow up action by the Family Planning staff is made in the village.



Foreigners IN CITY



1. Mr. Walter Schwarz, leader writer of the (Manchester) Guardian, London, interviewed Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Minister for Public Works on 29th April 1968.

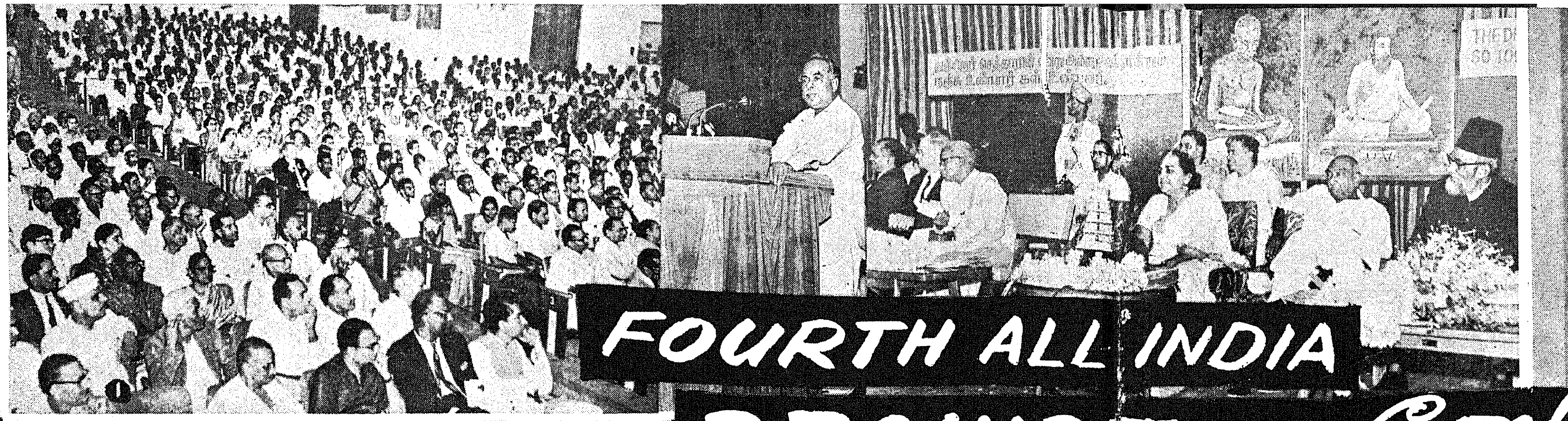
2. A three member delegation from Volgograd City Council, U.S.S.R. led by Deputy Mayor, Mr. Alexandre P. Mameshmi arrived Madras on 17th April 1968 and met the Minister for Local Administration, Thiru M. Muthuswamy. They were also accorded a civic reception. The Mayor of Madras Dr. Habibulla Baig is seen presenting the civic address to the Deputy Mayor of Volgograd City Council.

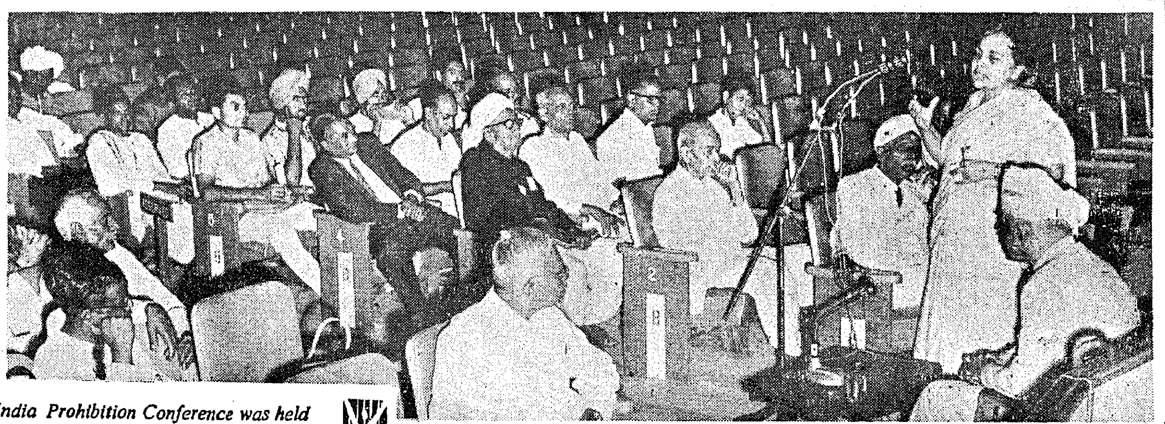
3. Mr. Christopher Young, Editor-in-chief, Ottawa Citizen interviewed Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries on 21st April 1968.

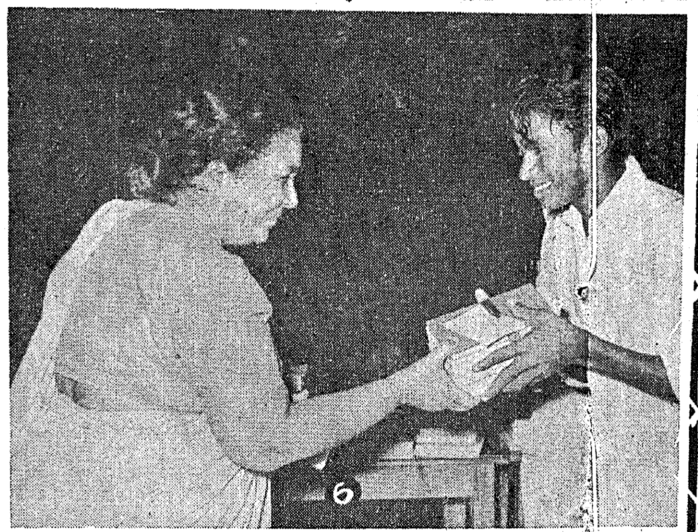
4. The Minister for Local Administration is presenting a copy of the Souvenir of the World Tamil Conference held recently in Madras to Mr. Gordon Carter, Director of UNICEF, South Central Asia Region, when he met the former on 30th April 1968 and discussed with him about UNICEF programme in Tamilnad.

5. Mr. Becker of Social Welfare Services, U.S.A., had discussions with the Minister for Local Administration on 7th April 1968 about the project for helping the handicapped persons.

FOURTH ALL INDIA PROHIBITION Conference







The fourth All-India Prohibition Conference was held in Madras between 12th and 14th April 1968. Dr. Sushila Nayyar, M.P. presided.

1. Thiru C N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, delivering the inaugural address.

2. Thiru C. Rajagopalachari, Acharya J. B. Kripalani, M.P. and Dr Sushila Nayyar. M.P., arriving at the Conference held at University Centenary Hall, Chepauk, Madras.

3 Thiru K Kamaraj, former All-India Congress Committee President, who declared open the exhibition arranged in connection with the conference, is looking at some of the exhibits.

4. Thiru M Bhaktavatsalam, former Chief Minister of Tamilnad, is releasing the conference Souvenir to Thiru C N. Annadurai, Chief Minister

5 Thiru Jivaraj Mehta, Delegate to the Conference, Lt.-Governor of Pondicherry Thiru S. L Silam and Dr. Sushila Nayyar are going round the exhibition.

6. Dr Sushila Nayyar distributed prizes to the winners in the elocution and essay competitions organised by the reception committee.

7. Dr A. L. Mudaliar, Chairman of the Alcohol and Health Session, is conducting the discussions on 13th April 1968.

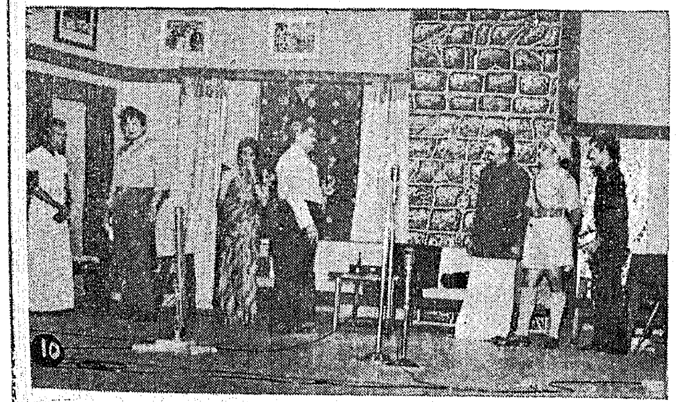
8. Dr. Sushila Nayyar addressing the public meeting held at Marina on 14th April 1968 All party leaders participated.

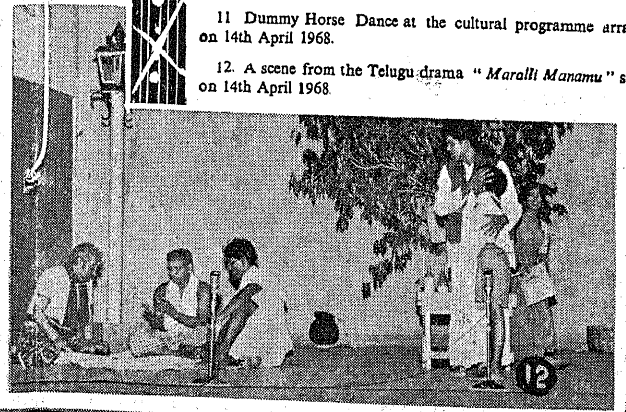
9. Thiru C. N Annadurai speaking at the dinner given by him in honour of the delegates to the conference on 14th April 1968.

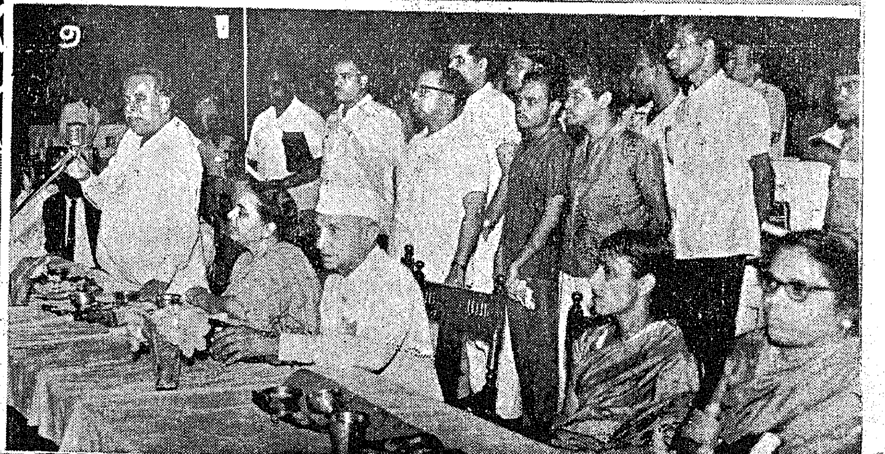
10. A scene from the Tamil drama "*Sarukkumaram*" staged on the evening of 14th April 1968.

11 Dummy Horse Dance at the cultural programme arranged on 14th April 1968.

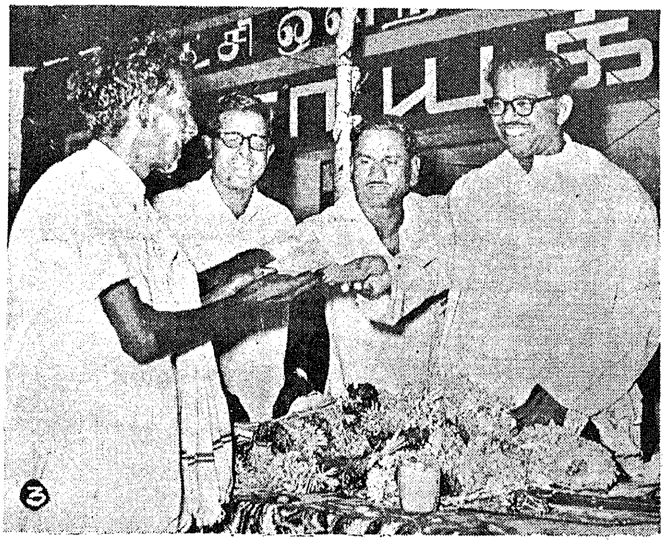
12. A scene from the Telugu drama "*Maralli Manamu*" staged on 14th April 1968.







RURAL DEVELOPMENT *Activities*

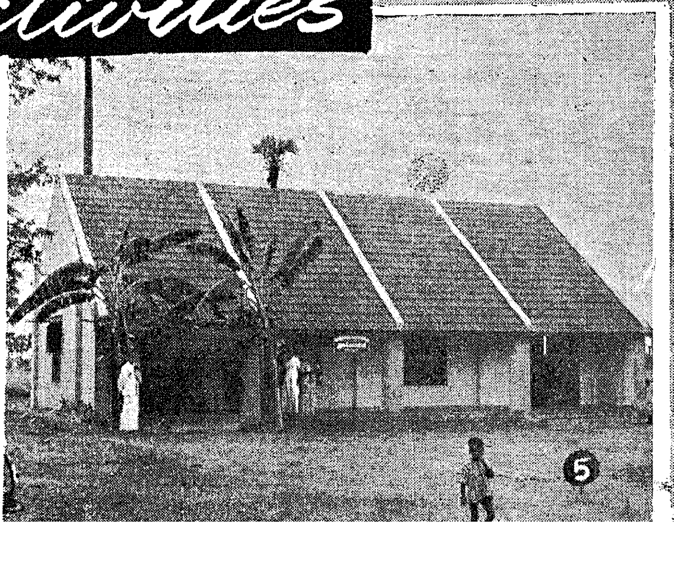


1. Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, Minister for Food and Revenue, inaugurated protected water supply at Santha Velur in Sriperumbudur Block, Chingleput district on 9th April 1968.

2. & 3. In connection with the observance of Rural Welfare Week in Chingleput district, Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries declared open the Agricultural Godown at Kattankolathur on 30th April 1968. The Minister is distributing House site pattas and Agricultural land pattas to villagers on the occasion.

4. The Minister for Food and Revenue declared open a School Building at Kolathur in Sriperumbudur Block on 9th April 1968.

5. Thiru M. Muthuswamy, Minister for Local Administration, declared open a School Building at Tirunalur in Acharapakkam Panchayat Union, Chingleput district on 19th April 1968.



MECHANISATION OF BRICK MAKING

Bricks are used in the construction of houses, factories and other buildings, for the foundations of heavy industrial plant and equipment and for a variety of other purposes, including Civil Engineering works. Even though clay is the basic material used in the manufacture of building bricks, properties of bricks vary considerably according to the purpose for which they are intended. Brick is the oldest manufactured building material and much of its history lost in antiquity. On the sites of ancient cities of Babylonia burnt or fired bricks have been found and some of these are estimated to be over 6,000 years old. Well burnt bricks cannot decay.

Brick industry developed on the traditional hand making process. It is reported that the first patent for a brick making machine was granted in the year 1619. The hand moulded bricks were baked in inefficient intermittent type of kilns. By 1858 Hoffmann introduced a continuous type of kiln in which all works connected with firing, like loading, unloading pre-heating cooling, full firing, etc., could be carried out concurrently and continuously. With the introduction of machines for forming and Hoffmann kilns for firing the industry entered a phase of rapid progress.

Different methods

Depending upon the type of clay used the forming of bricks can be done by any of the following method :—

A. Soft Plastic or soft Mud Process.—Lower grade clays with about 25 per cent moisture are prepared manually or mechanically and shaping is done by hand moulding or by machines imitating hand moulding.

Some of the machines of this type are capable of producing over 10,000 bricks per hour.

B. Wirecut or Stiffmud process.—Wirecut process is the most prevalent method of machine making of bricks and consists of forcibly extruding a rectangular column of plastic clay with 20 to 22 per cent water which is cut into bricks by wires stretched on a frame giving outputs exceeding 4,000 numbers per hour.

C. Stiff Plastic Method.—In this process a stiff mass of clay with 10 to 15 per cent moisture is forced into metal moulds by some form of extrusion machine and the rough clots so formed and are given a smooth regular finish in a subsequent process. The machine is capable of producing over 12,000 bricks per day.

D. Semi-dry or Semi-Plastic method.—In this method hard clays and shales are powdered in dry state and are made damp with addition of about 5 to 8 per cent water. The powder is filled in metal moulds and pressed in powerful presses exerting sometimes over 20,000 lb. per square inch. A press of this type gives a daily output of about 5,000 to 6,000 bricks.

Traditional method

In our Country traditional hand moulding method accounts for practically the entire production of bricks. In villages the bircks are moulded on the ground very near the place of building construction. Very sand, lean type of clay is used in the manufacture and baking is done in crude, intermittent types of kilns called clamps. The bricks are fragile and seldom true to shape or size. However near important cities like Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, etc., where the demand for bricks is large and continuous some limited modernization of the brick making did take place. Better grade clay was used and moulding was done in individual moulds.

The wet bricks were dried in sheds and continuous type of kilns called *"Bulls Kiln"* operating on Hoffmann principle were used for baking. Bricks made by this method generally known in the market as "Table Moulded Bricks" were comparatively superior to ground moulded clamp burnt bricks in size, shape, texture, crushing strength, etc.

The requirements of bricks in Madras city are met by alarge number of small units near Aminjikarai about 7 miles west of Madras city. In the wake of increased tempo in the building construction during the second and third plan periods the price of bricks in Madras city as in other important cities was registering a steady upward trend. Price of table moulded bricks rose from Rs. 40 per 1,000 numbers in 1955 to Rs. 65 in 1961 and over Rs. 110 by 1963. The quality of the bricks deteriorated rapidly. The building industry was threatened

with a crisis. It was in such a situation that the Government of Madras took a decision to set up an up-to-date fully mechanised brick plant near Madras which would ensure to the consumer quality bricks at reasonable price.

The Government Mechanised Brick Plant is located near Thirumazhisai some 16 miles from Madras city. About 200 acres of lands have been acquired to locate the unit and for supply of clay for the plant. Wirecut process of manufacture is adopted and the entire plant has been imported from Yugoslavia.

Mechanised plant

Clay is collected by multi-bucket excavators and transported to the prepration shed by tipping trollies pulled by diesel locomotives. Box feeders at this stage enable proper proportioning of raw materials and steady feeding of slat conveyor.

Two pairs of heavy high speed rollers ensure thorough mixing and grinding of clay. The clay so processed is fed into an extrusion press. A notable feature of the press is that it has facility to remove air from the clay mass as it enters the extrusion chamber. This de-airing facilitates easy production of comparatively complicated items like partition blocks, hollow blocks, perforated bricks, etc. The extruded bricks are cut by automatic cutters, loaded in finger cars and taken to artificial dryers. Sixty-four numbers of artificial chamber dryers each with a capacity of about 3,600 bricks and working on the principle of humidity drying are designed to ensure removal of moisture from the bricks from about 22 per cent to 5 per cent. Rapid drying of bricks especially in low humidity conditions cause uneven shrinks age resulting in warping cracking and other faults. Earlier stages of drying are therefore done in highly humid atmosphere. Waste heat from cooling zones boosted with additional fire mouth burners is used for drying the bricks. The artificial dryers have been designed to dry bricks completely in about 72 hours.

Two production lines

The dried bricks are fired in latest type of Hoffmann kiln with furnace oil, using impulse burners which ensure efficient use of the fuel.

The Plant at Tirumazhisai has two production lines each designed to give an output of atleast 33,000 numbers of solid bricks of size 9 inches by 4½ inches by 3 inches in a shift of 8 hours. Two lines make it possible for the unit to undertake manufacture of two different types of items simultaneously.

When compared to ordinary stock bricks machine made bricks from the Thirumazhisai plant have better finish and texture. They are more accurate in size and shape. They have less absorption and far higher crushing strength. The Indian Standard Specification prescribes a minimum crushing strength of 35 kg. per sq. cm. for common building bricks. The specification also grade bricks of crushing strength of a 70 kg. per sq. cm. and 140 kg. per sq. cm. as grade A and Grade AA respectively. The crushing strength of bricks manufactured at Thirumazhisai exceeds 193 kg. per sq. cm. Similarly against 20 per cent, 22 per cent and 25per cent water absorption provided for class I, class II and class III bricks, the Thirumazhisai bricks have 10·6 per cent absorption only. Being accurate in size and shape and superior in finish bricks from the unit need less mortarfor laying. Buildings constructed with these bricks can afford to leave the outer surface without plastering.

Perforated bricks

In more advanced Countries solid bricks have given place to perforated bricks. Perforated bricks ensure certain amount of heat insulation. It has been worked out that for tropical Countries like India, 30 to 35 per cent perforation in bricks offer adequate thermal insulation property.

Perforated bricks find greater use in the construction of light weight walling and multi-storyed buildings. Large size perforated bricks help to increase the masons' output. It is gratifying to note that the Mechanised Brick Plant at Thirumazhisai has in its production programme manufacture of large quantities of perforated bricks. Partition blocks, ceiling blocks, hollow blocks, facing bricks, glaze trillies, etc., are other products the unit will be introducing in the market.

A major difficulty facing the building industry in Madras namely procurement of quality bricks at reasonable price will be solved to a great extent with the *Government Mechanised Brick Plant, Thirumazhisai*, going into production. Civil Engineers, architects and building designers will also welcome this unit as it will supply to them new items of building materials of far superior qualities which while cutting construction cost will enhance the beauty and appeal of their designs.

Our aim, our objective, our slogan should be "Two grains should now grow where only one grew before."

—Lal Bahadur Shastri

LIVESTOCK IN OUR NATIONAL ECONOMY

Livestock resources in India are vast and their contribution to National income is substantial. Livestock wealth of the country alone contributes annually about Rs. 3,000 crores of rupees to the National economy. Even under the existing conditions, the annual exports of Livestock products such as finished and semi-finished leather, hides, skins, wool, bristles, animal hair, goat hair, bone products, horns, hooves, etc., have brought in foreign exchange of over 88 crores of rupees during 1966-67. This is 29 per cent of the foreign exchange earnings of important agricultural commodities and products and 8 per cent of the country's total foreign exchange earnings. But her share in the international trade in livestock is insignificant even though India holds a premier position as regards livestock population in the world.

With continuing shift in population from rural to urban areas, consequent on industrialisation and rise in the living standards of the people the demand for and off-take of highly nutritious foods like milk, meat and eggs has been increasing steadily. This is certainly a very healthy development as an increased demand for such foods not only releases the heavy pressure on food-grains, which are in short supply, but also helps in fighting mal-nutrition.

Export items

Of the export items of livestock and livestock products, tanned hides and skins, sheep, goat and lamb skins, raw wool, bones, bristles, hair, meat and meat products and animal earnings are the important items earning the very valuable foreign exchange. The import as well as the export trade of cattle, sheep and goats is of little importance so far as India is concerned. A small number of cattle, sheep and goats to the value of Rs. 13 to 15 lakhs is exported to the neighbouring countries of Ceylon, Nepal, etc.

Hides and skins constitute the basic substance out of which leather is made. The total annual production of hides is 22·7 million pieces in India. Our country is the largest producer of skins, accounting for more than one-fourth of the world's production of skins and about 56·5 million pieces of skins from sheep and goats are produced annually. There is a very good demand for East India tanned hides and skins in the foreign countries owing to the presence of lesser fat and wool or hair in Indian animals. The important countries which are buying our hides and skins are United Kingdom, West Germany, France, Italy, Yugoslavia, U.S.A. and Japan. The Government has taken up schemes under the Five-Year Plans for improvement in the production and quality of hides and skins. The major step towards this is a programme for improvement and modernisation of slaughter houses.

The total production of raw wool in India is over 35 million Kgs. per year. But the wool is average and of medium quality, the production of best quality wool is negligible. In order to meet internal requirements of the textile mills and cottage industries, considerable quantities of superior quality wool are imported from other countries. India exports about 11 million Kgs. of raw wool to United Kingdom, U.S.S.R., U.S.A., France and Belgium annually. The establishment of sheep farms, sheep and wool extension centres, introduction of weaving by machines, formation of sheep breeders, co-operative societies, etc., will increase the production of wool is our country. So our efforts should be concentrated on the improvement of the quality of these wool.

Production of bones

It is estimated that the production of bones obtained from fallen larger animals like cattle , buffaloes, etc., is in the order of about 3·64 lakh tonnes per year in India. The main products obtained from raw bones are crushed bones, bone meal and bone sinews. The crushed bones are exported to United Kingdom, Belgium, France, U.S.A. and other countries and bone sinews to Japan. The total value of exports of bone products from India in 1966–67 was Rs. 5·46 crores. The production of these items of export can be enhanced by better collection, storage and supply of raw bones to the crushing mills and also making adequate arrangements for proper utilisation of carcasses.

Bristles are the stiff, wiry hairs obtained from pigs and are largely used for making brushes for toilet, cloth cleaning, floor cleaning, polishing, painting and for other industrial purposes. India is one of the principal suppliers of bristles to the world markets. About 144 tonnes of bristles, valued at Rs. 216 lakhs were exported to United Kingdom and U.S.A. during 1966–67.

Goat hair is an important export commodity and 7·6 million Kgs. of goat hairs have been produced in India during 1966–67. The goat hair in foreign countries are mainly used for manufacturing canvas, brushes, hair belts, ropes, under belts, low quality carpets, etc. Camel hair is also an important foreign exchange earner. The total foreign exchange earnings from export of hair is Rs. 105 lakhs during 1966–67.

The total annual production of meat in India is estimated at 4·64 lakh tonnes, valued at nearly Rs. 76 crores. The total value including edible offals exceeds Rs. 100 crores. Meat and meat products are exported to U.S.A., France and West Germany. The largest production of meat in India is sheep and goat meat which accounts for 55 per cent of the total production of meat in the country. Animals slaughtered in India are primarily for meat but the process of meat production yields a number of valuable by-products, edible and non-edible. The edible by-products include tallow, lard, guts, glands, tail stamps and blood. The non-edible by products include hides, hooves, etc. By modernisation and improvement of our slaughter houses we can produce safe and clean meat for domestic consumption and also increase the export of meat and meat products.

Animal casings obtaining from the intestines of cattle, sheep, goats and pigs are used in the production of sausages. The estimated production of animal earnings has been around Rs. 1 crore during the last few years. This industry is highly export oriented. There is high demand for these earnings in Japan, Spain, West Germany and other countries.

Export of Livestock and Livestock Products during 1966-67 *from India.*

	Quantity.	*Value* (IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Cattle	26,000	14
Raw wool	9,000 tonnes.	638
Sheep, goat and lamb skins.	11,000 ,,	1,494
Tanned hides and skins ..	23,000 Tonnes	5,421
Animal casings	441 ,,	236
Meat and Meat products.	870 ,,	95
Bones	72,000 ,,	546
Hair	4,000 ,,	105
Bristles	144 ,,	216
Total value ..	..	8,765

Hence the importance and impact of livestock in our country's economy is apparent. Government is taking effective steps for various improvements which would not only provide better stock but also result in an increase in the production of livestock products. Several schemes like Key Village Scheme, Intensive Cattle Development Project, Poultry Development Scheme, Sheep Breeding Scheme, etc., have been implemented in our country for achieving the above objects.

The Animal Husbandry Department, Madras, had, put up a pavilion in the Indian International Trade and Industries Fair, Madras, with the theme "Animal Industry in Animal Husbandry" through scientific breeding, balanced feeding, good housing and disease prevention. Various charts maps, and models had been displayed in an impressive manner. Live animals of various breeds of cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry have also been kept in addition to a Poultry house under deep litter system and a duck pond.

(NOTE.—The figures of livestock production and value were taken from *Indian Farming*, November, 1967).

E. S. I. Scheme Extended

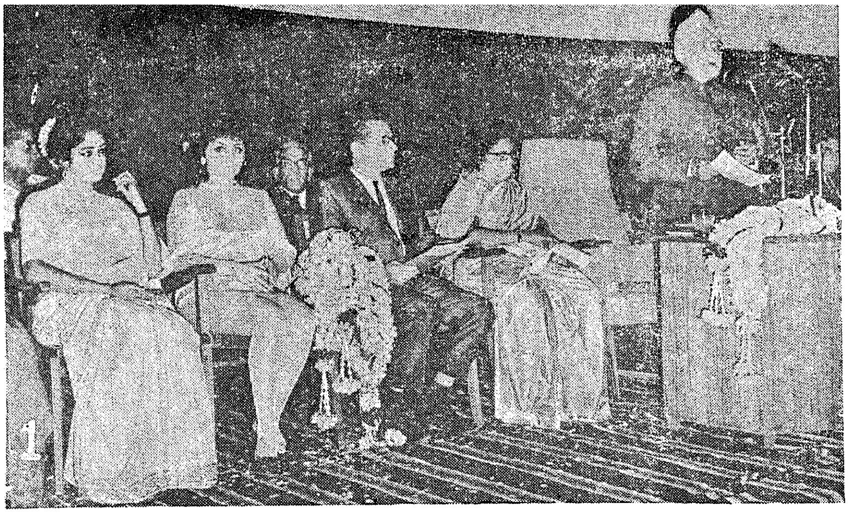
The Employees State Insurance Scheme has been extended in the Koilpatti area in the State of Madras from March 30. *As a result* 4,000 *more employees will get benefit under the Employee's State Insurance Scheme.*

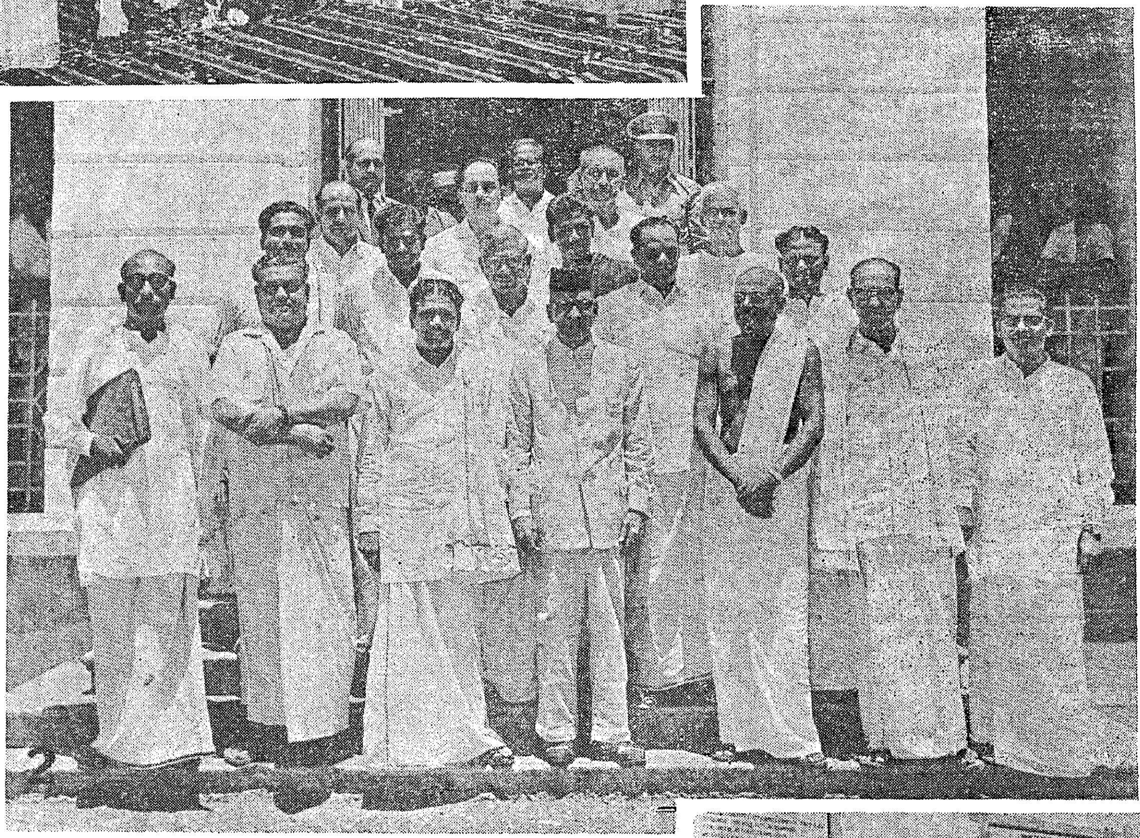
The families of the insured persons in this area will become entitled to medical benefit 13 *weeks after the insured persons have themselves become entitled to medical benefit.*

Medical care in this area will be provided by the State Government under the service system. For this purpose one four doctor dispensary has been started.

For disbursement of cash benefits, a sub-local office has been opened.

The employers of the covered factories in this area will be required to pay Employee's Special Contribution at the enhanced rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent on the total wage bill.*





1. The Czechoslovakian Film Festival was inaugurated at the Odeon Theatre, Madras by the Governor Sardar Ujjal Singh on 19th April 1968.

2. Newly elected and nominated members of the Legislative Council were sworn-in as members before the Hon'ble Chairman Thiru M. A. Manickavelu on 22nd April 1968.

3 The District Employment Office at Krishnagiri was opened by Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, on 23rd April 1968.

Meeting the EDUCATIONAL NEEDS of Society

DR. B. D. NAG CHAUDHARI
Member (Education), Planning Commission

The rapidly increasing demands for social services demonstrate the impact of the revolution of rising expectations. The demands are rapidly tending to outstrip the capacity to provide for these services. Financial resources allocated from Central and State budgets are already too small to meet the needs and desires of people. New ways will have to be found to provide services without charging it to budgetary expenditure. It seems essential that community effort and community resources should play an increasingly larger role in providing the services. It will depend on the increasing ability and the willingness of the community to do so. The State has a vital part to play in helping to create the necessary climate, producing the research inputs and giving advice to the community in the measure that it demands. The State will be responsible for supplementing these resources and seeing that they are used effectively. These are difficult but necessary exercises if the social services are going to be preserved and expanded.

The expectations

The expectations of our people regarding education are building up much faster than the current ability of the Government to satsify them. The extent to which these demands will be met will depend on the amount of the national resources that is the resources of the community, the State and the Centre, that are allocated and also on the organisation, enthusiasm and involvement of people, in these efforts. In view of the constraints of resources and the legitimate and competitive demands of various national priorities a certain approach, perhaps a philosophy, needs to be decided on which will depend the resources and the efforts that should be spent on education. Expenditures on education are not merely to provide social service, they are a major factor in the creation of a suitable climate for greater economic development. Education is the only path in our country towards social equalization between rich and poor, men and women. Education is an effective instrument for devoloping a national outlook rather than narrow local chauvinism. Above all education is the instrument of modernization. It helps people to shed their supersitions, prejudices and inhibitions which act as brakes on social and economic progress.

Distinct areas

There are a few distinct areas of the expectations of our people regarding education at different levels. The first is education for all up to the age of 14 as envisaged in the Constitutional Directive Principles. In addition, education is a means to develop such ability and skills as will give economic gains including possibly more employability. At the next level of education we are really concerned with the training which will enable the exercise of choice to be made with some sophistication about one's future career and some understanding of the technological and social issues involved in indvidual, national and internationl matters. The third level of education is the education at the professional level. It is the size and quality of the professional manpower of a nation on which its wealth and prosperity mainly depends. This is an area, therefore, in which the intelligentsia tend to be deeply concerned. There is the fourth and final level of education which is that of expertise and creativity. High quality education and training at this level is essential for some of the important task of national development. It is important to realise that this small but important fraction derives most of their numbers from the gifted and talented among the nation's population. The right education, training and encouragement of this group create proper conditions for such men to contribute in larger measure to national development. The Centre and States share responsibility to ensure this.

Our task is to keep in view these stages of education and to translate the needs, desires, and aspirations of the people for education into the framework of fiscal and physical targets. The lack of resources creates a formidable quandary for our country. The imperative of school education, elementary as well as secondary cannot be neglected and need much greater attention. There are rising pressures for them. The resources will be spread ineffectively thin if we try to carry out all that should be done. In addition, there is the continual pressure of technical education at all levels as well as higher education. The dilemma of choices is difficult to resolve.

Since funds for education in the Fourth Plan will not be adequate to meet the expectations and requirements of our people, it is important to develop priorities. The States have responsibility for financing education and therefore of fixing priorities. The Planning Commission can only advise, persuade and influence the States with regard to these priorities.

Making choices

Since we cannot escape making hard and difficult choices, it is advisable to concentrate on consolidation and on a small number of essential tasks. While better facilities are desirable, there are serious existing disparities in elementary education facilities and achievements which should be progressively lessened and wherever possible, removed. The expansion of facilities and undertaking of new schemes need to be examined carefully. Every new programme should be launched only after it has been fully tested in field trials or in pilot projects and its full financial and other implications explored. For example, the National Service Programme for college students looks excellent but a study of its financial implications could be worked out. Its effectiveness should also be demonstrated through pilot projects. There should be built-in provision for free back of information on performance and periodical evaluation. Poor implementation of educational schemes has been responsible to a large extent for considerable waste of effort and resources. Every effort should be made to get the maximum benefit from the investments already made.

This calls for a review of the various programme over the entire educational sector including plan and non-plan, and dropping comparatively non-essential or unfruitful programmes. The decisions on planning policies and priorities have validity if these are based on a regular flow of reliable statistical and other data. It is unfortunate that enough attention has not been given to this aspect. Apart from collection of statistical data through normal channels, survey at regular intervals and special research studies are essential not only to evaluate the progress achieved but also to project the trends for the future. It is necessary to fill the gaps in our present information on various aspects of educational development.

To avoid wastage and to achieve maximum results, educational development, both qualitatively and quantitatively, should be closely linked with the current and projected manpower needs of the economy, which need to be kept under constant review so that serious shortages or surpluses do not emerge. Manpower forecasting has, therefore, to be considerably strengthened. State Education, Labour and Industries Departments and the State Planning Units could jointly work towards strengthening manpower deployment data and develop manpower forecasting at each State. This would considerably strengthen both the State and Central machinery for gathering information and prognosticate areas of employment.

You are perhaps aware of the decision to decentralise the Planning process in the field of education,. Since education is primarily a State responsibility, the State is the right organisation to do the planning for herself. The level and needs of educational development vary from State to State and within a State from dis rict to district. Any meaningful attempt at educational planning should take into account the conditions which obtain in each State and in each district. A uniform approach in all districts is not likely to yield the best results. A backward area might need strong financial support from the State and an advanced area may need a little or nothing. The district should, therefore, serve as the basic unit for educational planning. A blanket formula for all districts is likely to be wasteful of State resources and not conducive to optimum results.

Raising resources

Each State has to consider how to make the management side of the educational enterprise more efficient. The recruitment and training of administrative and inspection personnel needs carefully looking into. A School Inspector's task is not only to inspect, evaluate and assess, his task should also be to encourage, stimulate and set examples. Educational institutions and individual teachers and administrators should be encouraged to experiment with newly developed ideas in curricula, teaching methods, assessment, etc., and report on the feasibility or otherwise of their adoption. A district school board could play a definitive role in the wider aspects of management.

The responsibility for providing resources for education should be shared by the Centre, State and the community. Any tendency to enlarge the area of Central responsibility beyond what is strictly laid down in the Constitution may thin the available resources and make them ineffective. The Panchayats, Municipal Boards and

the Local Authorities should face the task of raising resources. It should not be difficult to do so in many areas because of the large increase in agricultural income. The State Governments should help the weaker areas within a State but only in a manner that does not lessen the sense of responsibility of the local community of helping themselves to the utmost of their capacity. Otherwise it will mean discrimination against more enterprising local community and crippling the effort at self-help.

The setting up of school boards at the district level with necessary authority to take charge of education up to Secondary stage mentioned, earlier. will be step in the right direction. It may be a good idea to allocate funds for development activities over a planned period to each district. School board, according to some agreed criteria of population, the level of educational development, economic and social situation, etc. The school boards will then be free to raise more resources from the local communities and go ahead with larger development programmes, in accordance with needs and wishes of the community. The spirit of self-reliance and a healthy competition for quicker progress should be encouraged by the State and the Centre.

Role of community

The finding of resources for education at the level of elementary education to a very large extent is the responsibility of the community and local authorities. The community in the past has contributed significant resources and effort in school education. The income in most districts is higher today than in the past. Although there has been serious dimunition in local contribution to schools in recent years, there is no reason why it cannot be increase significantly with some State encouragement and local effort. The most important task in elementary education for the States is to provide educational facilities to neglected areas and backward sections of the community and enable them to take advantage of these facilities. The other major tasks are expansion of facilities at the middle level, improving the training, efficiency, emoluments and conditions of service of teachers, expansion and improvement of school housing. Anciliary but important tasks in support of the weaker sections such as books banks, evening classes for reducing wastage and supplementary feeding programmes could be achieved by community support. The leadership of the teacher and his participation in community activity to bridge the gap between community and the school and to prevent education from accentuating instead of solving community problems are important aspects of district level planning. Encouragement and opportunities for the teacher for self-improvement and communication with broader areas of education is necessary.

Financing of secondary schools education should be a joint State and community responsibility, the community carrying a fair share of the burden. The raising of resources by the community leads to an involvement of the community and sharing responsibility in the performances of the school.

A lot of attention has been drawn towards secondary education in recent years. Many university teachers, administrator and public men have taken interest in the reform of syllabi, teaching methods and examinations at the secondary stage. Unfortunately not very much of this has gone into our secondary schools. The main reason is the financial implications of incorporating these ideas, and the lack of training and quality of teachers. The absence of translation of these ideas into practice is also inpart due to lack of communication between those who are developing these ideas and techniques and those who will use them. The equipment and facilities required, although usually modest, do carry a price tag which puts them out of reach of the teacher in the rural secondary school. The social climate also inhibits him from being unconventional. Inservice training has advantages over preservice teacher education in so far as balances between requirements of trained teachers and numbers produced are easily maintained. Inservice training which concludes with a package of modest equipment with which he has become familiar and which he can carry back to his school can largely remove this handicap.

Secondary education

Since the secondary school is likely to be the terminal stage of education for most of our future citizens, some attention to the development of basic skills and a broad understanding of science and social issues are of some pertinence. The process of terminalisation of secondary school education should develop. The emphasis on skills ; vocationalisation, and broad understanding of science and technology can help this process. There should be evening courses and other avenues of self-improvement so that feelings of frustration are countered. There should be counselling available to the students from State educational authorities to promote the necessary understanding and interest in the various avenues that are open at the termination of school education.

The terminal nature of the secondary school education for the majority of students will call for guidance and counselling to a larger extent than heretofore. Such guidance and counselling will be relevant if it includes analysis of job opportunities and possible future advancement through evening and correspondence courses in various areas.

Examination reform is very much in the air. However, in this, as in many other areas, it is desirable that one makes haste with caution. Some evaluation and pilot studies are necessary both regarding the structures of the reform and their practicability and acceptability.

The secondary school teacher is an important element in this programme. His vitality and competence can be encouraged by some efforts in two directions. The first is opportunities for advancement through a system of further training, selection and assignment of more challenging tasks, including opportunities for college and university education and teaching. The second is the development of contacts and communication with neighbouring college and university faculties as well as with local industry and agriculture. The effect of such contacts should make it possible for college and university teachers, engineers and agriculturists to participate in school activities and school teachers to participate in engineering, agricultural and academic activities. In both elementary and secondary education the State has the task of creating and supplying expertise in a way that would be both effective and economic.

Spectacular changes

There have been spectacular changes in educational structure, curricula content, teaching methods and assessment methods during the last fifteen years in school education all over the world. It is necessary not only to be aware of these dramatic discoveries, it is equally important to relate them to our own experience. If any of these new features are relevant to our schools, if they can be adopted or adapted to our circumstances and constraints of resources and training, we should certainly do so. It needs study and effort and also willingness to change, if it is for the better.

The Ministry of Education has fathered the National Council of Educational Research and Training to study these new contents and methods. Their expertise can be freely made use of by every State in conformity with their needs to improve and give new dynamism to their education. Financing, administration and teacher training at elementary level is a problem of numbers. The resources of the State are likely to be strained to provide the necessary inputs. The involvement of the universities and colleges and secondary schools in these efforts properly mobilised, may to some extent reduce the strains on the State Government. It can also help to produce higher quality and better motivated teacher. Such efforts may also help to stimulate a better social climate for introducing work experience and encouragement of talented and gifted students.

The professional, scientific and technical education is an area of joint endeavour by the Centre and States. There are problems of both quality and quantity in the various levels of such education. Our current headache is the unemployment of engineers. Other problems are either already with us unnoticed or around the corner. The two potent instruments in developing an approach to these problems are a manpower policy and wages and salaries policy. However, these can only develop through a clear elucidation of facts and a deeper analysis of our economy, our technological capability and our courage. These studies and elucidation of facts can only be carried out thoroughly by a joint enterprise of the State and the Centre.

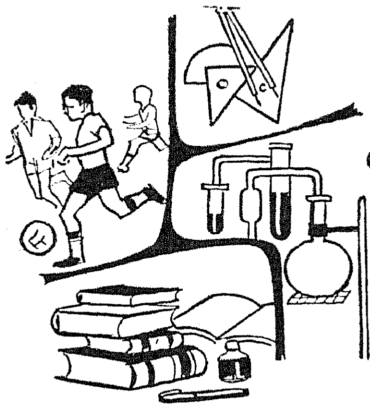
Higher education

University education has become a large sector of educational activity. It is also an area where crises are likely to loom large unless we take stock of what has been done so far and then clearly define our goals for the future. The problems of unemployment, for example, are likely to be with us for some time. Universities may not be able to solve these but they can through closer contact with industry, agriculture and the community generally create an ambiance of dynamism which to a certain extent, can combat the frustration and lack of leadership that the students generally feel.

The universities have tended to be inbred and insular. They have often not been concerned with what is going on outside their limited horizon. They have not concerned themselves with the aptitudes and the opportunities of the students they train. Their unwillingness to be receptive to change and to entertain ideas of closer relationship with sister institutions have often led to narrow and conventional points of view. The climate of change that we desire in our society, in our nation is in the final analysis a contribution of the universities. The universities depend mainly on the University Grants Commission and State grants. These trends to be determined in part of their academic competence and in part by their ability to provide dynamism and leadership in the society of which they are a part. You gentlemen are deeply concerned with education in your respective States carry an abiding responsibility to ensure that the universities do take up this task of providing dynamism and leadership through your encouragement.—*Address at the conference of Education Secretaries held at New Delhi on* 18*th March* 1968.

"The only hope of saving civilization is through education"

—*Tagore.*



First SCHOOL COMPLEX in Tamilnad

DR. H. S. S. LAWRENCE, M.A. ED.D.(Columbia),
Director, State Institute of Education, Madras.

The first school complex in Madras State was inaugurated at Panapakkam in North Arcot District on 4th March 1968 by Thiru S. V. Chittibabu, Joint Director of School Education, Madras. The Director of the State Institute of Education presided. A good beginning was made in a novel direction. The beginning as a matter of fact, was made by the teachers of Panapakkam area themselves belonging to the Arkonam Rural Range. The Panapakkam School Complex, it is hoped, will turn out to be a light-house shedding its light far and wide !

The Education Commission has recommended the linking of Secondary and Primary Schools under the "school complex" programme. A group of 10 to 20 primary schools and 3 to 4 Upper Primary Schools around a Secondary School is considered as a viable unit of educational reform with good potential for planning guidance and improvement. This is the school complex. The Headmaster of the Upper Primary School is the Chairman of the Committee of which every Primary School Headmaster will be a member. The Headmaster of the Secondary School would be the chairman of a committee with the Headmasters of all upper and lower primary schools as members to plan the work and give guidance in the light of which each upper primary school complex would work. In the United States, they talk of "educational parks" where Pre-Schools, Primary Schools, Secondary Schools and Colleges in some localities function together.

The School Complex

It is a great achievement that the Headmaster of Government High School, Panapakkam, the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Arkonam Rural Range, the Headmasters and teachers of 3 upper primary schools and 19 primary schools have come together under the school complex for mutual benefit. Their dynamism and initiative are worthy of following everywhere. The constitution of the school complex as formed by the teachers and Headmasters is given below :—

Area Chairman—

Thiru G. Hanumantha Rao, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Government High School, Panapakkam.

Area Secretary—

Thiru R. Narayanan, B.Sc., B.T., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Arkonam Rural Range.

Members—

1 Thiru S. Kuppuswamy.
2 ,, A. V. Gopalaswamy Iyengar.
3 ,, M. Ponnuswamy.
4 ,, G. K. V. Subramaniyam.
5 ,, K. V. Rajendran.
6 ,, C. Thanikachalam.
7 ,, M. Pachaiappan.
8 ,, G. Sivaraman.
9 ,, V. Pasupathy.
10 ,, C. Ponnumani.
11 ,, J. Vasantha Raj.
12 ,, C. N. Barthalomew.
13 ,, A. R. Krishnan.
14 ,, C. Ramachandren.

15 Thiru V. Venunathan.
16 „ H. Poornapragna Rao.
17 „ N. Sarangapani.
18 „ M. P. Subramaniyam.
19 „ P. Raju.
20 „ B. Ekambaram.
21 „ S. Chandrasekaran.
22 „ T. Krishnaswamy.
23 „ G. Nandagopal.

I. Avaloor Complex Area—
Chairman—Thiru K. Rajendran.
Vice-Chairman—Thiru N. Sarangapani.
1 Avaloor.
2 Purumbulipakkam.
3 Kalathur.
4 Sankarampadi.

II. Panapakkam Complex Area—
Chairman—Thiru V. S. Kuppuswamy.
Vice-Chairman—Venunathan.
1 Panapakkam.
2 Jagirthandalam, P. U.
3 Jagirthandalam, H.W.
4 Veliyanallur.
5 Pillaipakkam.
6 Thenmambakkam.

III. Nedumbuli Complex Area—
Chairman—Thiru Ponnuswamy.
Vice-Chairman—Thiru Vasantharaj.
1 Nedumbuli.
2 Thuraiyur.
3 Uliyanallur.
4 Thennal.
5 Reddivalam, H. W.
6 Poigainellore.

IV. Melapulam Complex Area—
Chairman—Thiru A. V. Gopalasamy.
Vice-Chairman—Thiru C. Thanikachalam.
1 Melapulam.
2 Pudupet Nedumbuli.
3 Agavalam.
4 Motoor Agavalam.
5 Reddivalam.
6 Reddivalam Kandigai.

One year programme

The objective of the State Institute of Education is to bring about the qualitative improvement of school education from all points of view. Hence, it has been continuously spreading the idea of the School Complex in various seminars and courses for Deputy Inspectors of Schools, teacher educators and teachers. Articles were written on this scheme. When the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Arkonam, requested for further guidance, the State Institute went all out to launch upon this improvement scheme with all its facilities. Hence a minimum one-year programme has been drawn up which could be put through without much difficulty. The tentative month-war programme planned with the Headmaster of the Secondary School, the Deputy Inspector of Schools and other teachers of the School Complex is given below :—

March 1968—

1. Planning Field trips in schools—Thiru M. Sivaprakasam, B.SC., B.T., Assistant, Government High School, Panapakkam.

2. A short visit to Asbestos Cement Company and Engineering Workshop at Arkonam.

3. Science workshop training to Teachers in Upper Primary Schools from 25th to 29th March 1968 at Government High School, Panapakkam to be conducted by State Institute of Education, Madras.

April 1968—Teachers Association—

1. Educational Film shows.

2. Framing of Common Principles of Promotion in the schools of the "The School Complex".

3. Programmes for retention of Pupils and prevention of stagnation and wastage—Parents Meeting at Panchayat Union Elementary School, Panapakkam at 4 p.m. on 20th April 1968.

4. Talk and discussion on modern evaluation by a staff member of State Institute of Education, Madras-34.

May 1968—

Headmasters' meeting, discussion and drawing up of schemes and planning for the half-year. The syllabus to be divided into month-war programmes—planning a common lesson-plan for schools in the "School Complex".

June 1968—

1. Demonstration lesson in English for Standard III (Elementary School Staff).

2. Selection of teachers and conduct of study classes for teachers to prepare them for S.S.L.C. Examinations.

3. Parents day for enrolment of children.

4. Talk by the Science Consultant of State Institute of Education on science clubs and habbies in Primary Schools.

July 1 68—

1. Demonstration lesson in Tamil for Standard —Thiru N. Nagalingam.

2. Content lecture in Mathematics for Standard VIII—Thiru M. Sivaprakasam.

3. Introduction of simple projects: (i) Manuscript magazines. (ii) Improvement of Handwriting.

August 1968—

1. Content lecture in Science topics for Standard IV—Thiru M. Kuppuswamy.

2. Demonstration lesson in History—Thiru Nandagopal, B.A., B.T.

3. Review of work done so far.

September 1968—

1. Content lecture in Geography Standard VII—Thiru Thengavelu, B.A., B.T.

2. Demonstration lesson in Tamil Grammer for Standard VI —Thiru G. Vijayasundaram.

3. Demonstration of Science Experiments to Teachers—Thiru T. G. Sambandam.

October 1968—

1. Demonstration lesson in English for Standard VI—Thiru R. Narayanan, B.Sc., B.T., Deputy Inspector of Schools.

2. Demonstration lesson in Science for Standard V.

3. A short visit to Parry and Co. and Serum Institute at Ranipet.

November 1968—

1. Demonstration lesson in English for Standard V (Elementary School Staff).

2. Demonstration lesson in Tamil for Standard III.

3. Inter-school debates—Recitation, Music, Monoact Play, General Knowledge, Quiz Programme, etc.

December 1968—

1. Demonstration lesson in Mathematics for Standard VII—Thiru M. Sivaprakasam.

2. Demonstration lesson in Geography.

3. Demonstration of Science experiment to children.

January 1969—

1. Demonstration lesson in Tamil.
2. Demonstration lesson in History.
3. Content lecture in Mathematics.

February 1969—

1. Demonstration lesson in English—Use of work book.

2. Library Scheme.

3. Demonstration of Science experiments for teachers.

March 1969—

1. Content lecture in Science topics.

2. Demonstration lesson in History.

April 1969—

1. Demonstration lesson in Mathematics.

2. Demonstration lesson in Tamil.

3. Review of work done in the whole year.

General Activities for the Whole Year—

1. Quarterly bulletin service to 22 schools in school complex.

2. Celebration of Children's day, Teachers' day etc.

3. Distribution of free school uniforms.

4. Educational film shows.

5. Audio-Visual programmes—Radio lessons, film shows.

6. School improvement schemes.

7. Play festivals and other cultural activities.

8. Maintenance of Work done Register.

9. Equipping teachers with own Library (Own your own library scheme).

10. Rearing of model gardens.

Helping themselves

This School Complex programme, it is hoped will promote educational advance and break the isolation under which schools work at present. In a neighbourhood, schools could make co-operative efforts with freedom to improve standards. The Education Commission has stated that the scheme should be first introduced in a few selected Districts as a pilot project. The District Educational Officer and the Deputy Inspector of Schools have to be in close touch with the School Complex, adopt a liberal policy and give the best guidance and encouragement. The teachers should be helped to help themselves. The School Complex should not only encourage experimentation en block but also foster individual experimentation within the unit. The equipment in the Secondary School or Upper Primary School could be used for other Schools. Joint educational innovations could be undertaken instead of blaming one another. A group is bound to achieve greater things than an individual.

Awakening Among Teachers

The Panapakkam School Complex programme is the result of the awakening among the teachers themselves. The latter have come together to assist each other towards improvement of quality. This is a good sign. This is not a programme dictated to them

from the top. The Department is willing to give the school complex every help and guidance. This is not a costly scheme. This is also not a too ambitious programme. This is not a programme launched on a large-scale all over the State. The school complex should proceed slowly but effectively. The plans have been so framed that they are realistic, flexible, interesting and adaptable.

It is gratifying that the teachers and Headmasters of the Primary, Upper Primary and Secondary Schools are enthusiastic, cordial, and confident. On the inaugural day itself they conducted an exhibition of teaching aids prepared by the teachers of the School Complex. This is a good beginning. Teachers have ability and talents which should be put to the best use in the circumstances of each school. The ultimate objective of better education, better standards, better professional competence and qualitative education should be kept in view and acted upon by every teacher. Panapakkam has made thistory through the inauguration of the first school complex in Madras State. May it be founded on strong foundations so that it becomes a beacon light for teachers far and near, to follow. The Headmasters, the Deputy Inspector of Schools, the District Educational Officer and the teachers of the School Complex have a great responsibility to show results, a new attitude, and a change for the better.

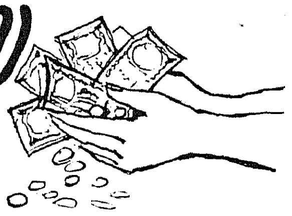
WHITE TIGER POPULATION GOES UP

The white tiger population in the world went up to 23 from the morning of May 3, 1968, when Rani, the white tigress of the Delhi Zoo gave birth to three cubs. With this addition, the Delhi Zoo now enjoys the distinction of being the only zoo in the world where the largest number of white tigers is bred and reared.

Today, there are 18 white tigers in India of which 11 are in Delhi Zoo alone. Three are at Calcutta and four at Rewa. The emigrant five, who are related to Rani in one way or the other, are settled in different zoos of the world (Washington—two, Bristol—two and Maimi—one).

This is the fifth litter of Rani. In all, in the last four years, Rani gave birth to 14 white cubs of which only half survived. Among them, one male and one female in Rani's fourth litter had the honour of being christened by the Prime Minister as "Bahadur" and "Hema" respectively. "Krishna", a male survivor of Rani's second litter, was hand-reared because it was abandoned by her immediately after delivery. "Dalip", the lone male survivor of Rani's third litter, is now busy courting "Rosy" tigress in Delhi Zoo. "Bahadur" has gone to Maharaja of Rewa, and "Hema" is growing pretty fast, becoming a star attraction. Rani and her latest litter of three cubs are doing well and will be on exhibition after a period of seven days.

சேமித்தால் செழுமை



டாக்டர் (திருமதி) ஆர். தாமராஜாக்ஷி

நாட்டின் **ஆக்கம்** பெருகி, பொருளாதாரம் வளர்ந்து, மக்களின் முதலீட்டுப் பணம், உள் நாட்டிலேயே கிடைத்தால்தான், நம் திட்டங்கள் தேக்கமின்றி நிறைவேறும். திட்டமிடப்பட்ட முதலீடுகளை விட சேமிப்புகள் குறையுங்கால், அரசாங்கம் பணவீக்க முறைகளைக் கையாள வேண்டிவரும். அதன் விளைவாக வருமானங்கள் உயருமேயன்றி, உற்பத்தி பெருவாக உந்தப்படாது; உள்நாட்டு அங்காடியில் விலை உயர்வும், வெளிநாட்டுக் கொடுக்கல் நிலையில் சமனறு நிலையும் உண்டாகும். ஆகவே திட்டங்களின் பயனாக வளரும் ஆக்க வருவாயிலிருந்து, அதிகமான விதத்தில் சேமித்தால் மட்டுமே, நாட்டை வறுமைச் சுழலிலிருந்து மீட்கலாம்; வருங்காலத்தில் வாழ்க்கையிலே வளமாக வாழ்ந்திடலாம்.

இந்தியாவின் மூன்று ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டங்களில் அரசாங்க முதலீட்டிற்காக எவ்வளவு மூலதனம் உள் நாட்டிலேயே கிடைத்தது என்பதை ஆராய்வோம்.

அரசாங்க முதலீடுகளும் உள் நாட்டு மூலதனமும்*
(கோடி ரூபாய்களில்)

வரிசை எண்ணும் விவரங்களும்.	முதலாவது ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டம் 1951–56.	இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டம் 1956–61.	மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டம் 1961–66.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. பொதுத் துறை நிறுவனங்களின் சேமிப்புகள் (அ) ..	6,90	12,12	31,85
2. தனி நபர்களின் சேமிப்புகள் (ஆ) ..	5,88	13,50	18,40
3. உள்நாட்டிலேயே கிடைத்த மூலதனம் ..	12,78	25,62	50,25
4. மொத்த அரசாங்க முதலீடு ..	19,60	46,00	86,30
5. மொத்த முதலீட்டில் உள் நாட்டு மூலதனத்தின் சத விகிதம் ..	65·2	55·7	58·2
6. மொத்த முதலீட்டில் தனி நபர்களின் சேமிப்புகளின் சத விகிதம் ..	30·0	29·3	21·3

மூலம்—திட்ட வெளியீடுகள்.
* பற்றுக்குறை நிதியாக்கத்தைத் தவிர்த்து.

குறிப்புகள் : (அ) பொதுத் துறை நிறுவனங்களின் இலாபங்கள், ரயில்வே நிறுவனங்களின் இலாபங்கள், வரி வரவுகள், இதர முதலியன வரவுகள்.

(ஆ) பொதுக் கடன்கள், சிறுசேமிப்புகள், பிராவிடெண்டு பண்டு சேமிப்புகள்.

இங்கு கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள புள்ளி விவரங்களைக் கவனிக்கும் பொழுது சில உண்மைகள் தெளிவாகின்றன. தனி நபர்களின் சேமிப்புகளும், அரசாங்க முதலீட்டிற்காக உள் நாட்டிலேயே கிடைத்த மொத்த மூலதனமும், மூன்று ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டங்களுக்கிடையே முறையே மூன்று மடங்காகவும், நான்கு மடங்காகவும் பெருகியுள்ளன. ஆனால் இதனைச் சாதனை என்று பெருமைப்படும் நிலையில் நாம் இல்லை. ஏனெனில், அதே கால இடைவெளியில், அரசாங்க முதலீடானது, நான்கு மடங்கிற்கும் அதிகமாக உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது. அதன் பயனாக முதலாவது திட்டத்தில் அரசாங்க முதலீட்டில் 65 சத விகிதமாக இருந்த உள்நாட்டு மூலதனம், தொடர்ந்து வந்த திட்டங்களில் 60–க்கும் கீழே தாழ்ந்துவிட்டது. அதேபோல், இப்பதினைந்து ஆண்டுகளில் தனி நபர்களின் சேமிப்புக்களின் பங்கும், 30 சத விகிதத்திலிருந்து 21–க்குக் குறைந்துவிட்டது. மேலும், ஒவ்வொரு திட்டத்தின்போதும், முதலீட்டில் சராசரியாக 40 சத விகிதம் பற்றுக் குறையாக இருந்திருக்கிறது. அன்றி, மூன்றும் திட்டத்தின் இறுதியில், அரசாங்கம், மற்றும் தனியார் துறை இவற்றின் மொத்த முதலீடானது, நாட்டின் வருமானத்தில் 14 சத விகிதமாக

இருந்தது ; ஆனல் உள்நாட்டு மூலதனம் 10·5 சத விகிதம்தான் இருந்தது. இவ்வாருக திட்டமிடப்பட்ட முதலீட்டிற்கான மூலதனத்தில் உள்நாட்டில் பெறக்கூடிய பகுதி குறைந்து வருவதால், எஞ்சிய பகுதியை, பற்ருக்குறை நிதியாக்கத்தினுலும், அயல் நாட்டாரின் உதவி கொண்டும் நிரப்ப வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அதன் விளைவாக, வாழ்க்கைச் செலவு குறியீட்டெண்கள், உற்பத்தி நிலைகளை விட துரிதமாக வளர்ந்து வருகின்றன.

மொத்த முதலீடுகளைச் சுருக்குவதனுல், இந்த நிலைமையைத் திருத்தி விடலாம் என்று நினைப்பது தவறு. வறுமைச் சுழலில் சிக்கிய நாடுகளில் தாழ்ந்த வருமான நிலைகள், ஒருபுறம் சேமிப்புக்களைக் கட்டுப்படுத்துகின்றன. மறுபடியும் வாங்குந் திறனைக் குறைத்து, அங்காடிகளின் அளவைச் சுருக்கி, முதலீடுகளைத் தூண்டத் தவறிவிடுகின்றன. சேமிப்பு முதலீடுகள் குறைவதால், உற்பத்தித் திறன் குறைந்து, வருமானங்களும், வாழ்க்கைத் தரமும் மேலும் மேலும் தாழ்த்தப்படுகின்றன. இவ்வாறு, வறுமைக்கு வறுமையே வித்திட்டு, வளர்த்தும் வேதனையான வட்டச் சுழலிலிருந்து இந்நாடுகள் மீளுவதற்கு ஒரே வழி, முதலை வெகுவாக பெருக்குவதே ஆகும். பொருள் முன்னேற்றப் பாதையில் உள்ள பற்பல நெகிழ்ச்சியின்மைகளையும், இடையூறுகளையும், தகர்த்தெறிந்துகொண்டு செல்லத் தேவையான முதலீட்டின் மிகக் குறைந்த பரிமாணமும் அதிகமாகத்தான் இருக்க முடியும்.

நலம் கொழிக்க

ஆகவே, திட்டத்தைச் சுருக்குவதனுல், பிரச்சினையைத் தீர்த்துவிட முடியாது. வாழ்க்கைத்தரம் தொடர்ந்து உயருவதற்கு அடிப்படையான கல்வி, சுகாதாரம், சமூக நலத் திட்டங்கள், நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்கள், போக்குவரவு சாதனங்கள், ஆலைகள், கட்டிடங்கள் போன்ற மாபெரும் முதலீடுகளைக் குறைக்க இயலுமா ? குறைக்கலாமா ? ஆதலால் திட்டத்திற்கான முயற்சியைத் தளரவிடாது, மூலதனத்தை உள் நாட்டிலேயே அடைந்தால்தான் நாட்டிலும், வீட்டிலும் நலம் கொழிக்கும்.

இச்சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் ஜப்பானின் பொருளாதார முன்னேற்ற வரலாறு நமக்கு ஒரு எடுத்துக்காட்டாகத் திகழ்கிறது. ஜப்பானின் பொருள் வளர்ச்சி, மக்களின் வெற்றியென்ருல் மிகையாகாது. அந்நாட்டின் பொருள் வளர்ச்சிக்கான மூலதனத்தில் பெரும் பகுதியை மக்கள் அளித்தனர். முயற்சி திருவினையாக்கும் என்ற மூதுரைக்குப் பொருள் கூறுவது போல், மேல் நாடுகளும் வியக்குமாறு அன்னுரின் உற்பத்தி முறைகளைக் கடைப்பிடித்தனர். ஆனல் அவர்களின் நுகர்வு நிலைகளை அனுசரிக்கவில்லை. நல்லுழைப்பால் உற்பத்தியை உயர்த்தி, எளிமையாக வாழ்ந்து, அதிகமாக சேமித்து நாட்டின் முன்னேற்றத்தை துரிதமாக்கினர். உற்பத்தித் தடையின்றிப் பெருக, சலியாத உழைப்பும், வற்ருத மூலதனத்தையும் மக்கள் கொடுத்து வந்தார்கள். அவர்களுடைய வெற்றியின் இந்த அடிப்படையை நாம் குறித்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

உற்பத்தி நிலைகளை உயர்த்த கடும் உழைப்புத் தேவை, உழைப்பால் ஊதியம் உயர்ந்ததும், உழைப்பைக் குறைத்து ஓய்வை நாடக்கூடாது. உற்பத்தி மேலும் மேலும் பெருக வேண்டும் என்ற அணையாத ஆர்வத்துடன் உழைக்க வேண்டும். நாட்டின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக நாம் அளிக்கும் மூலதனம் வெறும் பணத்தால் மட்டுமே ஆனதல்ல, திறம்பட உழைக்கும் மக்களும் நாட்டின் மூலதனமாவர். மேலும் கிராமங்களில் உள்ள மக்கள் ஓய்வு காலங்களில் கிராமப் பொது நலத் திட்டங்களிலும், வேளாண்மைக்குத் தேவையான முதலாக்கத்திலும், சாலைகள் போடுவதிலும், தம்மால் இயன்றவரைப் பங்கெடுத்துக்கொண்டு தன்னலமற்ற சேவை செய்ய முன்வர வேண்டும்.

நமது பொறுப்பு

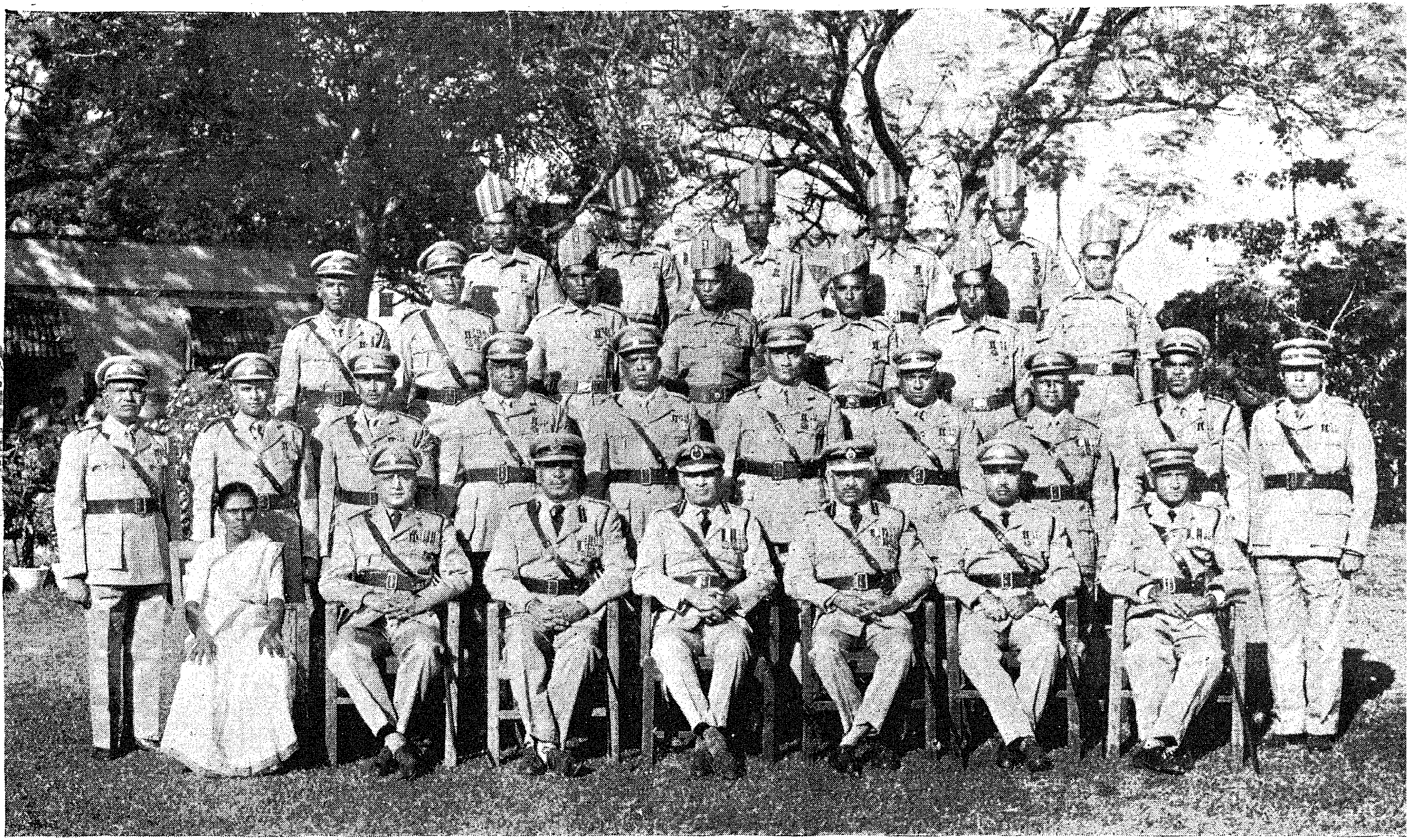
பொறுப்போடு உழைத்து உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கவேண்டும். வருவாய் அதிகரித்ததும் நுகர்வு நிலைகளை உயர்த்தாது கட்டுப்படுத்த வேண்டும். நம் சமூக மனப்பான்மைகள், கொள்கைகள், பழக்க வழக்கங்கள் காரணமாக, தேவையற்ற சடங்கு சம்பிரதாயங்களிலும், பகட்டான கல்யாண காட்சிகளிலும், பயனற்ற பொன் வெள்ளி ஆபரணங்களிலும் முதலீட்டுக்கேற்றதாய மிகுதிகளைப் பாழாக்கலாகாது. நாட்டின் உற்பத்தித் திறனை மேம்படச் செய்யும் வழிகளில் சேமிப்புகளை முதலிடவேண்டும்.

இவ்வகையில் அயராத உழைப்பு, சிக்கன வாழ்க்கை, பயனுள முதலீடுகள் இவற்றை ஒவ்வொரு குடிமகனும் வாழ்க்கைத் தத்துவங்களாக ஏற்று நாட்டின் பொருள் வளர்ச்சிக்கு சுய முயற்சியை அடிகோலுங்கால் நாடு வளரும் என்பதில் ஐயமில்லை. வளரட்டும் நம் நாடு.

" எண்ணிய எண்ணியாங்கு எய்துப எண்ணியார்
திண்ணியர் ஆகப் பெறின்"

" இன்றைய நமது சேமிப்பு நாளைய சந்ததிக்குப் பாதுகாப்பு "

MADRAS STATE POLICE — MEDAL RECIPIENTS, 1967



Sitting: (*Left to Right*) Thirumathi Vrithambal, Thiruvalargal S. Krishnaraj (S.P.), P. Kuppuswami (C.O.P.Ms.), F. V. Arul (I.G.P.), R. N. Manickam (D.I.G.), D. Krishnan (D.C.) and A. Rajasudalaimuthu (D.C., Retired).

Standing 1st Row: (*Left to Right*) Thiruvalargal K. Rangaswami (S.I.), S. Ramdas (R.I.), K. Kuppuswami (Inspector), K. Govindarajulu (Inspector), V. Krishnamurthi (Inspector), T. M. Guruswami (Inspector), R. V. Ramaswami (Inspector), A. Narayanaswami (Inspector), A. Arulaiah (R.I.) and N. S. Srinivasan (S.I.).

Standing 2nd Row: (*Left to Right*) Thiruvalargal B. Royappan (R.S.I.), A. K. Shanmugham, (R.A.S.I.), T. Gratio (H.C.), C. Sethuraman (H.C.), K. Kannan (H.C.), V. Angappan (H.C.) and T. Sundaram (H.C.).

Standing 3rd Row: (*Left to Right*) Thiruvalargal Sivaramakrishnan (P.C.), M. Rajarathnam (P.C.), R. Vijayaraman (P.C.), I. Pitchaiah (P.C.) and P. Krishnaswami (P.C.).

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